

# Anrita Bazar Patrika

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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1905.

NO. 11

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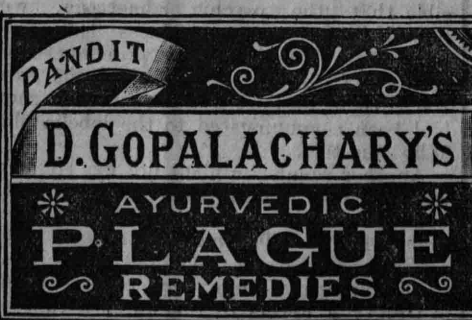
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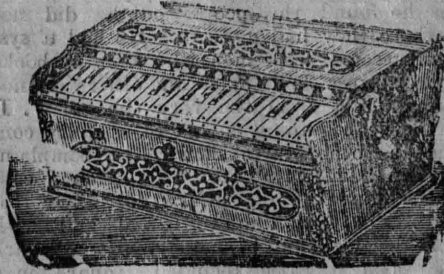
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S. (London) etc. says:—"I tried R. Laugin and  
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excellent medicine for both chronic and acute  
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to resist its beneficial and specific effect."  
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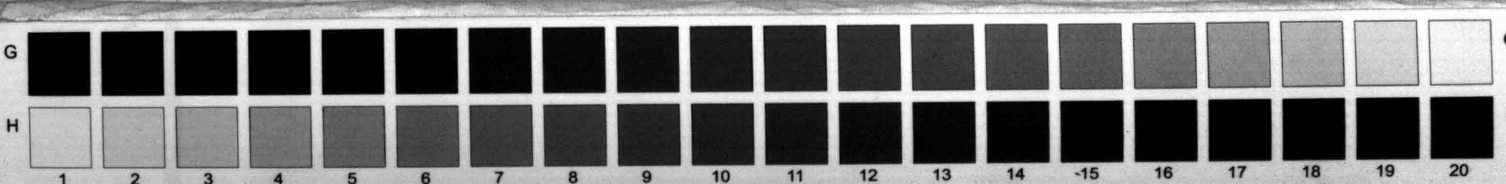
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## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

## HOW IT BEGAN.

## FATHER GAPON INTERVIEWED.

London, Jan. 21.

The theory that the firing of a live charge instead of a saluting charge by the Bourse Battery on Thursday, at the St. Nicholas Hall, St. Petersburg, was the result of a plot aimed at the Tsar's life, is gaining ground.

The gunners of the battery, who have been suspended, were, it is stated, connected with the revolutionaries.

It has transpired declares another rumour, that the cannon-shot was actually intended for the Tsar, and its ineffectiveness is attributed to the weakness of the charge which was substituted for the saluting charge.

The "National Zeitung," a Berlin journal, is responsible for the statement that the military officers were alone concerned in the Bourse cannon incident.

They wished, according to the same journal, to intimidate the Tsar against granting reforms, the fall of the Grand Duke Sergius, the ex-Governor of Moscow, having convinced the Russian aristocracy that their power is waning.

Such a plot, adds the "National Zeitung," could only be hatched among the Tsar's entourage.

Father Gapon, who is the chief organiser of the St. Petersburg strike movement, has been interviewed. He admits that he was formerly employed as an agent provocateur, but says that since Mr. Plehve's death he has been a sincere reformer. The present strike he declares, was not commenced until the Prefect of Police intimated that the men's demands had been rejected. He insists that political reforms must precede economic concessions.

"If," he continued, "the police or Cossacks obstruct us on our way to the Palace, and shoot us, I shall be the first to fall. But our blood will accomplish more than the most successful agitation. We intend to go as loyal citizens to obtain a hearing from the Tsar. If we fail we shall have proved to the world that peaceful agitation is useless, and other means will be tried. We notified Prince Mirski, the Minister for the Interior that we desired to meet the Tsar. If our request is refused, there will be a terrible uprising. We expect half a million people in the vicinity of the Imperial Palace, including 130,000 workmen."

The Prefect of Police at St. Petersburg has warned the people that neither the contemplated gatherings nor processions will be allowed. The strikers of the Putiloff iron-works coerced 170 factories to join them on Friday. The strikers now number 88,000.

A detachment of the Moscow regiment stationed at St. Petersburg yesterday refused to interfere with the strikers at the Shapsch tobacco factory, and were ordered to return to barracks. Although 50,000 troops are on duty night and day, the strikers boast that they do not fear violence, since "the soldiers and workmen are one." The middle class sympathise with the strikers.

A representative meeting of workers was held in the Palace Square, St. Petersburg, on Friday last. They were seeking to prevent the Tsar, stating that the Tsar's presence had been reached. The strikers were stilled by the Tsar's presence. The Tsar's presence was a great relief to the strikers, who had not been consulted in the matter.

The Tsar's presence was a great relief to the strikers, who had not been consulted in the matter. The Tsar's presence was a great relief to the strikers, who had not been consulted in the matter.

The strikers declare that, despite the warning of the authorities that force will be employed against them, they intend to meet unarmed. They wish the Tsar personally to transmit it through the official channel. Father Gapon will head the procession carrying a cross.

St. Petersburg is in darkness, the strike affecting all electric lighting undertakings. No newspapers were published to-day. The printers struck work and threatened to smash the machinery if the managers attempted to defy them.

The Russian Minister of Finance and of the Interior refused to receive a deputation from the strikers. The strike is now rapidly becoming a political movement. A great demonstration opposite the Tsar's Winter Palace is being organised for to-morrow, under the auspices of Father Gapon, who has gained a tremendous influence over the workers.

When six thousand of the Ohukhoff steel workers struck, General Vlassoff, the director, vainly emphasised the fact that 800 of them were reservists, who had not been sent to the Far East because they were needed in the factory, and were still liable for service. The strike has spread to seven thousand workers from the Alexandrovsky Machine Works and Baltic Cartridge Factory, both belonging to the State, to thousands of Steglitz's and Thornton's cloth weavers and other operatives, to thousands in the paper mills, State playing-card factory, State and private distilleries, rubber factories, soap works, the Imperial glass factory, and the civil employees of the arsenal. Every industry is paralysed, and there have been many disturbances. The troops are kept under arms, and owing to frequent threats of violence and incendiarism, they have been ordered to do their utmost to prevent bloodshed.

Father John, of Cronstadt, a famous priest of the Orthodox Greek Church in Russia, is seriously ill.

It was probably as a result of the collision between the D.A.V. College and F.C. College students in the University Sports Tournament at Lahore, that Mr. Sams, District Magistrate of Amritsar, passed orders prohibiting the carrying of sticks by anybody he is a student or pleader or E.A.C., on the grounds of the cricket tournament which came off at Amritsar on the 1st instant.—"Tribune."

A Ludhiana correspondent writes in the "Tribune":—Sirdar Baddan, O.I.E., of Meloti and his son Sirdar Baddan Singh, 2nd Class Honorary Magistrate some time ago brought a defamation case against one Harchand Singh, son of Kishan Singh, late Deputy Inspector of Police, in the Court of Bakshi Bhagwan Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner. The case came on for hearing on the 31st when the accused offered an unqualified apology to the two Sirdars, and the matter was compromised. The complainants were represented by Mr. Aziz, Barrister-at-Law, of Hoshiarpur. The District Magistrate has issued orders to all the Judicial officers not to hold court after 5 p.m. at the request of the members of the local Bar.

## A SENSATIONAL CASE OF ROBBERY BY THE POLICE.

A sensational case of theft by the Police came on appeal before the Sessions Judge of Patna on the 3 February. The judgment of the lower court was upheld and the appeal dismissed. It indeed reflects great credit on Mr. Tindale, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barh, to have arrived at the real truth against "the efforts of united thanna," to thwart the course of justice. It is not generally, specially in this police-ridden province of Behar, that one comes across a young officer like Mr. Tindale taking so much pains to hold up the police in their true colour and it is for this reason we feel ourselves that Mr. Tindale possesses a heart which revolts at the sight of oppression by the strong on the weak, and we doubt not the tenor of his mind will one day make him a model officer. The judgment is a precious document and we publish it in extenso with the hope that it would attract the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Judgment.

Emperor Vs. Ramgulum Singh Sec. 379 I. P.O. and Harmandan Pathak Sec. 166 I.P.O.

This case is an important one being a serious charge against two town constables of Barh and the junior Sub-Inspector of Barh Thanna. One Munshi D. L. Singh, a Gulerdar, accused Ramgulum Singh constable of forcibly taking from his hand Rs. 8 and Harmandan Pathak constable of standing by and doing nothing, though it was his duty to arrest the offender. Munshi also states that he went to the Thanna next morning and informed the junior Sub-Inspector who instead of recording his statement tried to compromise the matter and the first information was not lodged till the evening when the constables had definitely refused to give back the money. The case has been returned in O false by the Sub-Inspector approved by the Inspector. Preliminary enquiry was held before the Sub-Deputy Magistrate and he recommended that a form be called for. The accused have therefore been put on their trial. There are three points in the case which must be cleared up first to define the issues: (1) the defence theory that the whole case is the work of Guberdhon Singh Town Head Constable, who had a grudge against the two accused as he believed them to be the senders with others of an anonymous petition against him; (2) The part played by the thanna officials in the case; (3) The real nature of the case. I propose to deal with the defence theory first for this reason that if it is true the case falls to the ground. If not then the prosecution story gains immensely in weight as there are then a set of poor witnesses fighting against the efforts of a united thanna which efforts were certainly exercised to their utmost as will be shown.

Firstly, Guberdhon Singh had to be wanted to attack these constables would not have employed these means. According to the defence theory he must have deliberately spoilt his case prima facie by sending complainant and having the F.I.R. recorded in the evening whereas the offence was supposed to have taken place the previous night for the sole purpose of getting the junior Sub-Inspector into trouble. He summoned witnesses some of whom have refused to depose in court, men of 4 different castes, and all neighbours of Ramgulum Singh, in whose house the occurrence is said to have taken place. He got round the writer Constable and the constable naturally on guard that day to support his statement, a qualified support withdrawn largely in court where the demeanour of these two witnesses has been not that of men who wish to break the Sub-Inspector but of men desirous of saying as little as they can in order to save him. He himself ran in a near relative of complainant and one of the principal witnesses in the case.

The defence theory is a crafty one. It is a theory which is not case not succeeding, and if he did so he must have known the danger of covering his tracks in face of the inveterate enemy of the Thanna staff as alleged by defence. That prosecution is the sign of a united thanna determined to break the men who have complained practically against the police as a body. The witnesses are said to have denied the occurrence before the police and the Inspector formed an opinion that the case was got up as the result of a quarrel between town and thanna. But the Inspector's opinion is based only on his supervision of the investigation which I believe to have been thoroughly honest, but two constables could easily go on ahead and cooed the witnesses at the time if the thanna was united and without that the witnesses, even were the case true, would probably deny it knowing the vengeance which was bound to and which has fallen upon them. The Inspector was temporary and had only been in the Sub-Division for 2 or 3 months. Most of the constables and the junior Sub-Inspector have a much larger connection with the town. The Senior Sub-Inspector had his attention called in court to his evidence before the Sub-Deputy Magistrate that he had prepared a list of gamblers subsequently to the occurrence in which the names of all the P. W. S. in the case except the constables were entered. When first tackled in my court on this point he tried to shirk the question with the usual phrase "I don't remember whether it was before or after the occurrence." The fact that Guberdhon Singh did not send complaint to the Magistrate but to his own mortal enemies, who could spoil the case most effectually, does not look consistent with the infinite cunning and forethought which this case would involve were its nature such as the defence states. There has not been a vestige of evidence to connect either complainant or his witnesses with Guberdhon Singh, Head constable, and his alleged party.

For these reasons and other which will be dealt with I absolutely disbelieve this theory of the defence and reject it as outside all reasonable probability. In that case even supposing the complainant to have been backed up afterwards by some one which there is nothing to show, the case stands as follows. 5 men, neighbours of different castes, and two outsiders are bringing a complaint against the whole Police Department of Barh or rather a complaint which will be resented by the whole body of the police. Compulsion has been put upon them of the most serious kind on lodging the complaint. They have been entered on a black list, prosecuted for gambling and forced to prove their case with the prospect of relentless prosecution under Sec. 211 should they fail to do so.

So much for the conduct of the police. The defence has ably attacked two of the statements of the complainant and, I think, has succeeded but only so far as to throw light on the real nature of the case. The

complainant's reasons for being at

Rameshwar's house was that he was returning from Benarsi Ghat after easing himself at Raja Babu's Bagicha a mile away. It was in the rain and at night. Natives don't generally ease themselves except in the early morning being most regular in this respect. Complainant had a privy in his own house and would just as well have done it there with infinitely less trouble. There are many places open and cultivated intervening on which he might have eased himself. The reasons of his lying on this point as that he wishes to prove his innocent purpose for his being at Rameshwar's. This, too, is the reason for his desperate efforts to account for the comparatively large sum of money of Rs. 8 that was on his person at the time of occurrence. He went to pay debts but when he found the people out he did not ask where they had gone to. He had a system of account with men who kept no books and the stress laid upon an otherwise not important fact from the very time of F. I. R. and the beginning is that of a guilty conscience as other facts show. The complainant then admitting these two defence contentions was at Rameshwar's for some reasons he does not like to reveal and with a considerable sum of money. Rameshwar's house is in a little secluded square in a "gali" of the town with an open roofed verandah and steps opening on to the main of the square. To this place 2 constables, a Brahman, a Dhanuk, a Kahar and others congregated at night, one of them with a considerable sum of money. The place is off the constable's beat. He was on the beat 6-8 months before, but they have been changed. The complainant states that constables Ramgulum Singh said to him when he came "You have been gambling." The whole defence as stated by Ramgulum Singh, backed up by the thanna, is that complainant and his friends are inveterate gamblers and were threatened by the accused constable just before this, but strangely the matter was not reported to the Inspector and the thanna till after the occurrence. A Brahmin and a Rajput constable would hardly descend to consort with such a mined crowd without some tangible gain to be got therefrom. Rameshwar states that the constables came to him twice a week and smoked though he was not a friend of theirs and his house was off their beat. Complainant goes to thanna to try and get his money back through the officers rather than lay a F. I. It is plain that both Prosecution and Defence are concealing the fact that the verandah of Rameshwar's was used for gambling on that night as previously, the prosecution because at the time it was generally supposed to be a "place" within the meaning of the act and the defence because even if they proved the case to have originated out of a gambling transaction it would mean departmental punishment for the officers concerned. It is extremely probable that the constables would have committed what was almost an act of robbery in the town openly had they not known that they had a strong hand over the complainant and had there not been some incident beforehand from which they calculated to escape from trouble. The fact that the constable Ramgulum Singh returned Re. 1-2 ans. to the complainant when he came behind them crying and put him off till next day by fair words does not point to the barefaced Zoolium without cause as stated by complainant. There was reason for the taking and the natural reason of that is that the constables had lost while gambling and that they took the winning forcibly from the winner thinking that having engaged in unlawful practices he would not dare to take action against them. From the moment of the conversation on the steps to the taking up of the enquiry under supervision of the Inspector the defence have absolutely failed to shake the prosecution story. No connection has been proved between the neighbours and complainant except the subsequent accusation of gambling. The witnesses to Munshi's prayers for the restoration of his money are the neighbours, the natural witnesses to a scene at 9 p.m. Their stories are quite straightforward and bear impress of truth. The only witnesses to the actual snatching proved in court are complainant and Rameshwar and the defence has laid great stress on the fact that 2 witnesses of his, Ramchandra and Bundi were given up by the prosecution. This is true but having regard to the subsequent relentless prosecution of the complainant and all his friends by the police it is only natural that some of the witnesses should have preferred to make their peace with the thanna which fact had become known to the complainant and his legal advisers and Counsel for the complainant is not bound to produce a witness in court if he has reason to believe that he will not tell the truth and there were very strong and patent reasons for this belief. Again the witnesses in the lane who heard the cries of Munshi for the return of the money are the "householders" on the way from Rameshwar's to the thanna and they have not been shown to be biased. The evidence of the Writer Constable and the constable of the guard also shows that complainant came next morning and was sent to the junior Sub-Inspector's house across the way. The Junior Sub-Inspector of course denies that he saw the complainant and the Writer Constable says he merely told the constable to show complainant the way to the house and the constable says that he last saw him at the verandah of the house not having gone in at the door up to that time but the Junior Sub-Inspector is bound to lie to save his skin and though the Writer Constable when tackled by complainant in front of the Inspector evidently admitted the fact of the coming of complainant still his evidence and the evidence of the constable of the guard is manifest hedging in view of the fact that when complainant had come to the thanna for the purpose of settling the thanna officers it is extremely improbable that he would not have spoken to the junior Sub-Inspector and he emphatically states that he did so. I believe him.

When once the matter had reached the thanna it was hard for the constables to return the money. The temporary Inspector Mahamad Ismail has a reputation for honesty and had only been at Barh for a month or two and had the matter come to his ears and it was known that the men had admitted their fault by returning the money there was every chance of trouble for the two constables. They knew that the thanna must support them as the Junior Sub-Inspector was now in far trouble with them. They had now a whole day to coerce the witnesses before the Inspector came on to the scene for investigating. It was therefore manifest in their interest to bargain it out as the chances were vastly against 5 comparatively poor people against the police. Unfortunately for them the straightforwardness of the Inspector, a point on which the defence

laid great stress, was too much for the Writer Constable when confronted with the complainant in his presence and he retracted the fact of the occurrence had become so far a matter of general knowledge that the thanna officers had to record the First Information in self defence relying doubtless on quashing the case in its initial stage. The defence has called no witnesses. All that their cross examination has done is to impugn the statement of Munshi regarding the reason for his carrying the money and his reason for being at Rameshwar's house. They have set up two distinct lines of defence in cross-examination—the grudge for arrest for gambling and the enmity of Guberdhon Singh. All they have shown is that the occurrence was in all probability the result of a gambling transaction. As to the legal point whether the forcible recovery of gambling winnings amounts to theft, I think it is clear. There can be theft even of stolen property and when once the money has changed hands at cards or elsewhere the forcible taking of it away is theft. The whole case shows a most disgraceful state of affairs at Barh thanna since the transfer of Mirza Enayet Karim and taking over charge by the new Sub-Inspector. The thanna officers excepting, I think, the temporary Inspector have backed their men in a piece of Zoolium against the complainant and in so doing have not hesitated to take vengeance on the innocent spectators of the act. The conduct of the junior Sub-Inspector in refusing to record the F. I. when a cognisable offence was brought to his notice deserves severe departmental punishment. I convict Ramgulum Singh under Sec. 379 I. P. O. of theft and sentence him to one year's rigorous imprisonment as he being a public officer has committed the very offences which it is his duty to prevent. Constable Harmandan Pathak played a passive part throughout the proceeding. The crime is one of omission and not of commission. I convict him under Sec. 166 I. P. O. and sentence him to 3 months' simple imprisonment. A copy of this judgment will be sent to the D. S. P. for such departmental action as he may think proper.

23-1-1905. (Sd.) C. Tindale, S.-D.-O., Barh.

## WONDERS OF PLANT LIFE.

From time to time our ultra-imaginative daily and weekly newspaper reporters are unheeding awe-inspiring wonders associated with plant life. Not long ago some one discovered that some plants in the Bronx Park Botanical Gardens, New York, had been attacked by tuberculosis. There are still to come stories of them suffering from small-pox, the measles, or the whooping cough. Now, however, we are being regaled, from another source, this time Chicago—a city where nothing strange or abnormal causes any excitement—with a story of how a Russian professor has discovered that plants mourn their departed ones, or those from whom they have been separated. The story goes:

"The professor is a botanist and gardener for the pleasure of the work. One morning he was watering some lobelias clustered in a corner of a conservatory when all at once a feeling of sadness swept over him. There was no reason for it that he could define, yet an acute melancholy seized him, and not until he had left that portion of the room did the feeling gradually depart.

The next morning, while watering these particular plants, the old sensation came over him. It was not associated with the odors of the plants, for these were familiar to him and always pleasant to his senses. The next morning and the next this feeling of acute sadness came over him in the lobby window, and finally he spoke to his wife of the phenomenon. Suddenly she remembered that three days before a friend had called and been so pleased with the flowers that she had given a pot of them to the friend, who had taken them away.

The time of the gift and of the resulting sadness in the gardener were identical and the professor set himself to watch. He rearranged the potted flowers, leaving no gap in that would be noticeable to the eye. Day after day for more than a week he felt the traces of sadness in less degree until finally he could attend the flowers without a sense of melancholy.

"The result of the professor's observations are summed up in the belief that these flowers were in mourning for the plants that had been given away. This gift caused the emanation of an aura of sadness such as has been recognised as possible to the human body under similar conditions. The professor has always been extremely sensitive to psychic conditions, and it is his conclusion that the aura of sadness emanating from the flowers were sufficient to touch the psychic something in his own person that responded in kind to the influence of sadness."

There are, of course, times in the life of the florist himself when the sight of plants does cause a feeling of sadness—to come over him—especially after holidays when, not the departure but the presence of his products in too large numbers presents itself. In the case of the Russian professor it is just possible that "the psychic something, within himself," influencing sadness had become more than usually highly pronounced after reading of the target practice of the Japs in the harbour of Port Arthur, and that sadness had been communicated to the lobelia plants. Who can tell?

Another wonder in plant life has lately been discovered in South America, it is said, in connection with a plant belonging to the orchid family. The narrator says:

"The plant has a peculiarity which seems to distinguish it from any other. When it is thirsty it lowers to the water a tube from its station on the tree of which it is a parasite. When it has imbibed the needed amount of water the tube rolls up into a neat coil and takes its place again in the center of the plant."

What an immense amount of care and anxiety to the plant grower would have been removed had Dame Nature been only wise and foresighted enough to have similarly endowed all her vegetable creations, and also vested them with the faculty of knowing when they had "imbibed the needed amount." A lesson for gods and men.—"Harvest Exchange."

Mr. Hornell, Marine Biologist and Inspector of Pearl Banks, in his exhaustive report to Government on the Biological results of the Pearl Fishery of last year made certain recommendations, among which was the establishment of a bank fishery on Government account and under Government management in the neighbourhood of the Aripu Pearl Banks Ceylon. It may be stated that a bank fishery of considerable profit to the Madras Government is carried on annually on the Tinnevely and Madura coasts.

## SCHOOLGIRLS WHO ARE WIDOWS.

## STRANGE STORIES OF RUNAWAY WEDDINGS.

One of the most interesting cases of American children who have been married at an age when they could scarcely tell the difference between the Marriage Service and the Catechism, and who, by fate, have been deprived of their husbands while yet in the schoolroom, is that of Miss Helen James, of New Hampshire, who at the age of thirteen ran away from school with Mr. Willis Green, a young gentleman of sixteen, and was duly married by an accommodating magistrate. The newly-wedded couple had only sufficient money to last a couple of weeks, and at the end of that period they returned to the bride's parents in Harrisville and remanded forgiveness, together with a little ready cash to tide them over their difficulties.

Both these very reasonable requests, however, were refused, whereupon the bridegroom left his bride with a kindly-disposed aunt and managed to secure a job in an electric lighting firm, where he worked hard for the not extravagant remuneration of 50c. a week. He had not been in his new employment more than a couple of months, however, when, by a somewhat extraordinary accident,

## HE WAS KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

The sad news was conveyed to the child-wife, who cried a good deal, and a few days later returned to her old school. The fact that she was a widow gave her a tremendous interest for the other girls, and in the end Mrs. Green rather enjoyed the sensation she created.

Most of the papers published paragraphs about the youthful widow who was still learning to read and write, and so popular did she become that, had she been so inclined, she would have found no difficulty in changing her "state," for she received many offers.

Miss Agnes White, of Newark, although but sixteen years of age, is both a widow and a wife, having been first married at the age of fourteen to a youthful sweetheart named Dutton. The marriage was a runaway one, and took place while Miss White was attending the Newark High School.

After her marriage she went to a New Jersey watering-place for a holiday. While there a sad tragedy occurred which deprived Mrs. Dutton of an affectionate husband. It seems that the couple were bathing in the surf, when Mr. Dutton, who was a powerful swimmer, swam out a considerable distance and was soon seen to be in trouble. The life-saver went after him, but the distance was too great for him to reach the drowning man before he sank, and, although the rescuer dived for him repeatedly, the body was not recovered for an hour afterwards. Meanwhile the young wife was frantically running up and down the beach, and it was with the greatest difficulty that she could be prevented from going after her husband, although she was quite unable to swim.

After the funeral Mrs. Dutton went back to her home in Newark, and as a means of distraction returned as a pupil to her old school. There she received much sympathy from her former school-fellows, but she had not been at her studies more than a couple of terms when she met an old friend called Henry French, who had been in love with her before her marriage. He renewed his protestations of affection, and soon the pair were "off and away" to the marriage bureau, where they obtained their license without any difficulty and were afterwards married by the registrar.

The young lady who, in the matter of marriages and widowhood, probably holds the record even in the States is Miss Ethel Roberts, who, though only now seventeen years of age, has been three times married, once divorced, and once a widow. When she was fourteen Miss Roberts was at school at Hartford, where, instead of attending her lessons, she was thinking about a boy friend called North, who

HAD EXPRESSED HIS LOVE FOR HER, and was desirous of obtaining her consent to an elopement. For some time she refused, but ultimately the young man's gift of oratory prevailed, and the two ran away and were duly married.

For two months nothing was heard of the runaways, when the young bride returned to her parents with the information that her husband was dying of pneumonia and that they had nothing in the house. The father at once accompanied his daughter to her "home," where he found the husband raving in delirium and evidently seriously ill. A doctor was called who stated that the only chance of saving the young man's life was to take him to the nearest hospital, so an ambulance was called, and he was conveyed thither. He never rallied, however, but

## DIED THE FOLLOWING DAY.

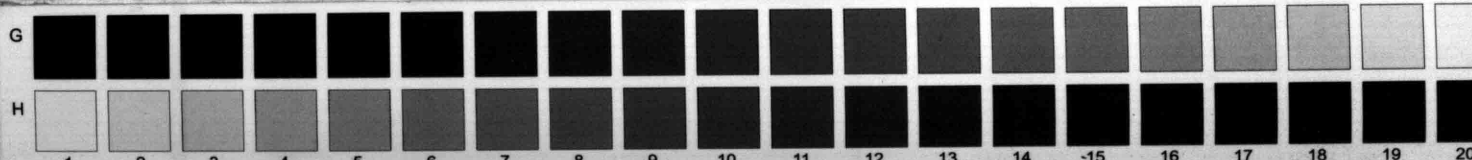
The young widow returned to her parents, who sent her to school again, in spite of the warning of apprehensive friends. As they had anticipated, the widow had not been many weeks at her studies when she again eloped, this time with a man of twenty-five. The marriage was a failure, and after a few unhappy months the young wife secured a divorce.

By this time the child was nearly seventeen, and had been heard to declare that if ever she married again it would be to an elderly man. Her friends laughed at her, but she was as good as her word, for three months later she became engaged to the wealthy proprietor of a big dry goods store.

## A MAN SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE.

To this gentleman the widowed and divorced lady was married last November. The old man is said to be devoted to his young wife, and has given her a beautiful home. The bride, too, seems to be fond of her ancient bridegroom, and all the neighbours predict for them a very happy, if not a very lengthy, married life together.

The attention of the Burma Government has been drawn to the large number of warrants of arrest employed in Burma for the collection of the revenue as compared with the other provinces of India, and it was explained that most of them were due to the existence of a capitation tax in Lower Burma, a tax which is unknown in other Indian provinces, and indeed in all British possessions, we believe except Fiji. In event of default capitation tax can only be collected by the issue of a warrant of arrest, as the defaulters are usually men of no property and often of no fixed residence in the district where they are assessed. Another fact which tends to increase the total is the practice of counting as a separate process a fresh warrant issued when the first warrants are returned unexecuted.





# Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12, 1905.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER OF THE NEW MEASURE.

The change which the short Universities Bill, called "The Universities Validation Bill," contemplates to introduce, is of such an extraordinary character that it will take some time before the general public can realize its significance. The change affects not the University alone, but the whole administration of the country. The position taken up by the Government is this. The Universities Act of the last year, authorises the Chancellor of each of the Universities to make directions with a view to the appointment of the Provisional Syndicates thereof. Various directions have been made by the Chancellors in pursuance of this authority and Provisional Syndicates have been constituted and appointed thereunder. Doubts have been, however, raised as to the validity of some of the directions as well as of the constitution and appointment of the Provisional Syndicates; and hence it is expedient to remove such doubts.

It is therefore going to be enacted that all directions, declarations and orders made as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been duly made under the Universities Act, 1904; and that the Provisional Syndicates constituted and appointed as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been duly constituted and appointed under the said Act.

The objects and reasons of the Bill are stated as follows:—  
"The object of the Bill is to remove doubt as to certain points which have arisen in the construction of the provisions of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, relating to the constitutions of the Senates and Provisional Syndicates. The Bill effects this by declaring the various orders issued by the Chancellors of the different Universities in connection with this subject to be valid."

The above reads quite innocent. But, it assumes a quite different aspect, when the history of the measure is told. It was some members of the Bombay University who discovered that the notification, issued by their Chancellor for the appointment of the Provisional Committee, was illegal. Clause (p) Section 12 of the Universities Act lays down that each Provisional Syndicate is to be appointed by the Senate in such manner as the Chancellor directs. The Chancellor, however, directed in the notification that the Provisional Syndicate should be appointed by the Faculties and not by the Senate. This direction of the Chancellor, and consequently his notification, was illegal. And the Government by a fresh Act means to declare that the direction of the Chancellor was legal!

When the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in his speech said that the notifications were illegal, the Legal Member protested against the allegation. It is thus quite clear that, it is by a simple protest that the Government seeks to extricate itself from the awkward position which it has created for itself. The contention of the Government is that the action of the Chancellor, in constituting the Provisional Committee under clause (p), is not illegal at all; some doubts as regards its legality have only been raised, and its object is to remove these doubts and not to legalise an illegal act, by an enactment. But who is to decide whether the action of the Chancellor is legal or illegal?

It was not with a light heart that the independent members of the Bombay University brought the charge of illegality against the act of their Chancellor. They consulted lawyers, and three eminent counsel of the locality gave their unanimous opinion that an illegality had been committed. They submitted this opinion to the Vice-Chancellor, who, disregarding it, constituted the Provisional Syndicate under the illegal notification of the Chancellor. As a last resource, the protesting members filed a suit before the Bombay High Court for a judicial pronouncement on the point.

In the meantime, the independent members of the Calcutta University, headed by a distinguished ex-Judge of the High Court, to quote the words of the Law Member, took exactly the same view of the notification as their counterparts in Bombay did. The protest of Mr. Richards that the action of the Chancellor is not illegal thus counts for nothing.

So it comes to this. There is no doubt, though the Government may deny it, that an illegal notification was issued by the Bombay Chancellor for the appointment of the Provisional Syndicate, and that though this was pointed out to the Vice-Chancellor and his attention was drawn to legal opinion on the subject, yet he, in a most arbitrary manner, trampled this protest under foot, and had the Syndicate constituted at his sweet will. It is thus illegal and aggressive, by high-handed proceedings of executive officers in Bombay and elsewhere that the Government is about to white-wash by the help of the Legislature.

Nor is this all. When the legal opinion of eminent counsel at Bombay had no effect upon the Vice-Chancellor, the protesting members brought a suit for a judicial interpretation on the action of the Chancellor. Now this would have at once set the matter at rest. If the Judges had held that the notification was illegal, the Chancellor might have issued another according to law, and thus the scandal, which the introduction of the Bill has given rise to, might have been avoided. If they had found it legal, all controversy in this connection would have also ceased at once.

But the Government was determined to make its power felt, and, forgetting fairness, nay, decency, brought forward the bill as soon as the suit had been filed, the inevitable effect of which was to hamper the course of justice. As a matter of fact, the divisional bench of the Bombay High Court, before whom the suit was pending, was apparently so overawed by the attitude of the Government that it refused to proceed with the case and the trial was postponed sine die. The action of the Government had thus a disastrous result in another direction also, namely, the muzzling of the High Court.

The Government may now very well snap its fingers at the oppositionists, for, it has both the Legislature and the High Court at its beck. This is quite true, but are the responsible rulers aware where are we drifting to? If the illegal and high-handed acts of executive officers can be legalized in this manner, where is the limit to be drawn? In the present case the illegal actions of Chancellors or Vice-Chancellors are going to be made legal. Following this principle, the action of a favourite police officer, resulting

in the brutal death of a human being may also be rendered justifiable. Nay, by a further development of the principle, the Legislature may be summoned for passing an Act for exempting executive officers from the operation of all laws of the land!

The spectacle which the Government presents is so unique that we do not remember to have witnessed one like this in the course of the last thirty years. To tamper with laws is to court disaster. A Government which utilizes the Legislature for serving its officers places itself absolutely above law. It is the law which is the sovereign power in the State. The executive officer is as much amenable to its jurisdiction as the layman. If the Legislature can, however, be used as an instrument for condoning the illegal acts of the executive officers, then the reign of law will be replaced by that of anarchy. If the Government can legalize an arrangement made illegally, it can also legalize one which is based upon law. In short, if the Government can legalize an illegal act and vice versa, the High Court has no need to exist. It can be easily shown by a few concrete examples how the Government by availing itself of the principle underlying this short measure can create a revolution in the land, and revive the days of "Hang legality and hang procedure, and let us get to work."

## AN ALLEGED IMPORTANT SECRET DOCUMENT.

It is alleged that the Indian Universities Act of Lord Curzon was founded upon a secret minute written by His Lordship. Nay that alleged minute has been placed in our hands for publication. Of course there is a law which makes the publication of a secret document penal; but, as we think, the said minute, published below, is not a real document at all, but a piece of waggery evolved out of the fertile imagination of an idiot, there is no fear of any one being punished for its publication. Here is the alleged minute by Lord Curzon dated,—

THE MINUTE.

One of the greatest works of the Government is to train the people in principles of loyalty to British rule in India. If this can be accomplished, not only does the administration of the country become easy, but the permanence of our Empire is assured. The mischief is, it is we who have taught and are teaching sedition. In our philanthropy we try to convert the Indians to Christianity; but without any despatch to that holy book, the Bible is scarcely fit reading for them. Then our earnest desire is to impart education to the people of this country; that is to say, to educate them in English literature and science, without realizing that this is a fruitful source of mischief; for English literature is saturated with seditious ideas and sentiments.

To begin with the Bible. The holy book teaches that God is the Father of all men. This leads the Indian to come forward to claim the privileges of a brother from us. Fancy the situation, the Native claiming to embrace us as their brethren! We cannot make that concession to them for obvious reasons, and hence mutual misunderstanding. Then what is English literature, but unadulterated and concentrated sedition? Take for instance English history. It teaches that there are tyrants, and it is the duty of every good and honest man to put them down. Indeed we have been doing it, that is to say, putting down tyrants, from the beginning of our nation.

But if we are doing this, it is to follow our example. It is we who are teaching the Indians that "resistance is obedience to God." English history teaches them the opposite.

When Adam delved and Eve span, Who was then the gentleman?

After teaching the people of India these dangerous doctrines, we have no right to blame them if they, now and then, betray symptoms of discontent in regard to our rule. The Victoria memorial is a work which will accomplish, to a great extent, our object and nourish loyalty in India. The memorial will not only impress the Indians with the greatness of British power, but also the excellence of British rule. Has not nearly a crore of rupees been raised for this purpose? How can this vast sum be better spent than in purchasing marble and mortar, bricks and beams? It will serve to "cement" the rulers and rulers in the same way, as the bricks of the memorial hall will stick to each other.

But to plant the principles of loyalty in the minds of the people of India in an effective manner, what is needed is to take the education of the youths completely in our own hands. That is impossible so long the educational institutions are in "disloyal" hands. I use this expression, "disloyal," not in an offensive sense, but to express my ideas clearly. The educational institutions must be brought thoroughly under the control of the Government. For this purpose we must introduce a law expelling all malcontents from the Universities and replacing them by officials, and a sprinkling of non-officials of tried loyalty.

It will be possible for the Universities, when brought practically under the control of the Government, to teach the people what is wholesome food, and reject that which is mischievous. Thus the study of the Bible, as it is, may be prohibited, and an expurgated edition of the holy book may be prepared, and introduced for use in India. If bigotted missionaries object to such a procedure, we may disregard their protests; but if they prove too strong, we may introduce a Bible with foot notes, explaining the passages which carry dangerous meanings. For instance, when it is said in the Bible that God is the Father of all mankind, we may say in the explanatory note that the passage does not entitle a native to hug an Englishman as a brother; for the phrase that God is the Father of all men, is meant to convey the idea that God created everything, even the pig that we eat. We don't however permit a pig to call us brothers because God created it.

Having brought the educational institutions under Government control, we can introduce only such books in our schools and colleges as are proper and loyal. Such books are however rare—perhaps non-existent. In that case we must prepare them. We must have a curriculum of school books especially prepared for the use of Indian youths. We can appoint a committee for the purpose of manufacturing such books, and we can appoint even a few natives of tried loyalty and excellent scholarship on that committee as, for instance, Professor Bhandarkar.

We think we must begin with the beginning. Thus, we have no one geography

fitted to the necessity of India. All geographies make England a small island with a small population. How can the inhabitants of a big country like India, where they are 280 millions strong, be led to feel the need to awe for a small island with a small population?

So, in the geographies, to be introduced into Indian educational institutions, we must make England a much bigger country than what is shown in our unpatriotic books on that subject. We must make England at least twice as big as India, and put down its population twice as large as that of this country. Needless to say, if the people of India are taught that the Englishmen are more than five hundred millions strong, sedition will no longer find a place in their hearts.

In the same manner, English history is full of incidents which ought to be kept concealed from the natives of India. At the outset we see that the inhabitants of England were conquered by Romans, Saxons, Danes and so forth. Well, as the English people were then barbarians, no great harm is done if such things are known in India. But to tell them that the Duke of Normandy, only a Frenchman, conquered England and killed Harold the English leader is the height of folly. Fancy the absurdity! It is we who do all this! Either we must make Harold gain the victory of Hastings, or establish that Normandy is only a part of England, inhabited by Englishmen. They in India, have a notion that Englishmen are invincible; let us not, by our own folly, remove it.

It may be contended that this will be falsifying history, but are not histories generally full of fiction? Whoever heard of a truth being found in history? The Frenchmen glorify their nation, and we do the same. The Germans contend that it was Blucher who saved the British troops from annihilation by Napoleon, but we declare that it was we who crushed him in the battle of Waterloo. One of us must have told an untruth; we could not both be right.

For excellent reasons, which need not be enumerated, the Indians should never be permitted to read the history of America. If they must be told of a Washington, let him be Washington Irving, and not George Washington. We have no need to make any change in pure mathematics, but as regards mathematics applied to—

The rest of the document is not forthcoming.

A popular notion is that Lord Curzon has a definite object in bringing education under the control of the Government, which, it is believed by foolish people, is to inspire our youths with feelings of loyalty towards the British Government. The following is what is called Russian method. The Poles are never allowed to know that they had at one time a country of their own, or that the Russian system of Government has any defect. Any book which contains so-called disloyal sentiments is not allowed to be read to them. But has this sort of training made the Poles at all loyal to the Russian Government? The British Government had done everything in their power to win over Dhuip Singh, who was separated from his kith and kin, when a lad, and taken to England, where he was taught politics in a way which would gladden the hearts of the most enthusiastic supporters of the University measure of Lord Curzon. He was led to forsake his own religion and made a convert. He was married to an English lady, and everything possible was done to anglicise him—even to make him an Englishman. But he proved all satisfactory.

"I have all known, and I am all recaptured," he said. "I am certain it is, he was not won over. For any statesman to think that by falsifying history and geography, it is possible to make an Indian feel like an Englishman is to prove that he is insane. Give the Indians a good rule, and they will remain loyal for ever. Akbar was only a Mussalman, but he was loved by the Hindus more ardently than many of their own kings."

Mr. J. M. MACLEAN concludes an interesting article, "England, Japan, and Russia" in "East and West" with the following remarks:—

"I notice that one of your correspondents falls foul of me for speaking of the immemorial superiority of Europeans to Asiatics. I thought I was simply repeating a common literary formula. I acknowledge fully the great outburst of energy which made the successors of Mohammed the masters of the world from the Oxus to the Pillars of Hercules. Everyone familiar with the glowing pages of Gibbon must have followed with admiration the establishment of magnificent monarchies at Baghdad, Damascus, Cairo, Constantinople, and Cordova, and must have smiled as the historian records, with a half regretful sigh, that, if the Moors had not been checked at Tours, we might now be listening to the calls to prayers of Mahomedan priests from the summits of the towers on either college of Oxford. But this avalanche soon exhausted itself. European superiority over the Asiatic, first asserted in the Trojan war, was confirmed by the victories of the Greeks over the Persians at Thermopylae, Marathon, and Salamis, and was finally established by Alexander's conquest of the Persian Empire. The Moorish reaction was broken in the first place by the Crusades, which destroyed the military activity of the Saracens, and it did not survive the battle of Lepanto and the expulsion of the Moors from Spain. In modern times the history of Asiatic monarchies has been nothing but one unbroken series of humiliations. Turkey, the most powerful of them all, has been stripped of all her most cherished possessions—of the Crimea, Serbia, the Danubian Principalities, Greece, and Egypt, and Constantinople itself would have been taken from her years ago, if Mr. Disraeli had not intervened to stay the hand of the Russian conqueror. Meanwhile, England and Russia have continued their victorious march across Asia, and have not hitherto found a Power strong enough to resist them. It is possible that Japan may now have arisen to stem the tide, but it seems to me that she is more likely to arouse an outburst of European sentiment such as the world has not witnessed since the days of the Crusades."

If the superiority of nations is decided by brute force, then certainly Mr. Maclean is right in his conclusions. The Europeans are superior to the Asiatics, because, the former conquered the latter that is the view of Mr. Maclean. At one time the Mussalmans were a superior people, because, they displayed "an outburst of energy." From this point of view the Romans were superior to the Greeks, and the Gauls to the Romans.

And were not the Afghans superior to the Indians whom they had conquered? From this point of view Jenghis Khan, Tamerlane, and Nadir Shah were superior men whom their followers should worship. Brute force is the god that is now worshipped in the civilized world; and no wonder, Mr. Maclean should, being confessedly an imperialist, be a worshipper also. But the Hindus also at one time displayed an outburst of energy, which Mr. Maclean ignores either from choice or ignorance. The Hindus sent expeditions to Tibet and conquered it more thoroughly than Lord Curzon was able to do. They also conquered China in an equally effective manner, certainly more thoroughly than the combined forces of all Europe had been then able to do half a dozen years ago. They then conquered Japan which has humiliated Russia. Here did not end the "outburst of energy" of the Indians. They penetrated into America, long before Columbus was born, and founded colonies there, evidences of which are now being discovered by scientists. The Hindus however did not achieve their conquests by Maxim guns, but moral force. They carried Buddhism with them and humanized the larger half of the world, and converted cannibals into human beings. The Hindus did all this; yet Mr. Maclean forgot to take note of it, because, as we said, brute force is what the so-called civilized people of the West worship.

We take the following from the "Patrika":—

"The irresponsible acts of Tommy Atkins are becoming too much of a nuisance, especially in rural districts when he is away from cantonments. Recently our Umballa correspondent narrated the instance of a soldier, who had been out shooting in a neighbouring village, having bagged a Fakir's mare in lieu of genuine 'shikar,' and when pursued, leaving behind him his helmet as a trophy of his shooting ability. On the heels of this we learn of another soldierly exploit, which was perpetrated at Muzaffargarh only a week ago, from a reliable source. An esteemed correspondent from that place writing on the 27th ultimo says that a detachment of the European Infantry stationed at Multan has recently arrived at Muzaffargarh for field exercise. A soldier belonging to this detachment at noon on the 27th January tried to misconduct himself with a Mohammedan girl who lives by the side of a well just close to the District Court. The poor girl screamed when the brute caught her in his arms and fortunately for her her cries were heard by her guardian who instantly ran to her rescue and caught hold of the Tommy before he could escape. The guardian forthwith marched the miscreant before the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police, both of whom were in attendance at the moment on His Honor Sir Charles Rivaz. An enquiry is being held by the officials the result of which is anxiously awaited by the public."

Of course we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the incidents; but we have no right to doubt it when they have appeared in a respectable paper of the Province where they are alleged to have occurred. Then again, Tommy has a bad reputation in this respect, and hence, in spite of the monotony of the charge, it is quite possible that an attempt was really made by a British soldier to commit such an abominable crime as is noted in the above. In fairness to the party accused of the offence, a sifting enquiry should be made, and the real truth elicited. And if the charge is found to be really true, then, we trust condign punishment would be meted out to the culprit. For, the fact need not be concealed that such dastardly acts every now and then, it is very much due to the extreme leniency with which they are treated, even when they are unimpeachable evidence.

**SPEAKING.** Mr. Harvey, Secretary-elect to the Government of India in the new Department of Commerce and Industry, the "I. D. News" says:—

"It is unfortunate that he possesses but little experience in either Commerce or Industry."

Why should Mr. Harvey be put in charge of a Department, the business of which he is so innocent of? Because he is an Englishman and India was created for the maintenance of Englishmen. By the bye, how many fat berths will this new Department create for the "Whites?"

It was told in a recent issue of our paper that, when a youth of Dacca, who was reading in the F. A. class of the Bankipur College, was stricken down by a bad type of plague, of which he died, two Hindu students of the place tended him for several days. A European would have probably never acted in such a manner. Because Father Damien caught the disease while tending a few leper patients, his name was blessed from one end of the world to the other. But Pandit Kriparam, the leprosy-curer in Calcutta, lives in the midst of lepers, and handles the maggots as if they were not loathsome things at all. If cholera breaks out in an English town there is a stampede among the residents of the place, and it is soon deserted. But here in India, a patient, stricken by plague, cholera or small pox, is never allowed to die untended, even if he has no near relation of his own. In a field of battle, the Europeans no doubt act very bravely. But it must be remembered that they are never allowed to run away before the enemy. They are placed in such a position as to compel them either to kill or be killed. But an Indian will readily risk his life in nursing a patient, over-taken by a contagious disease, which will make a European tremble with fear.

Who doubts that the Kaiser is one of the bravest soldiers in the world? Yet the hereditary Prince having died of diphtheria, he tried to avoid the infection, not that he had come in contact with the Prince in any way, or that the latter had died in the house where the Kaiser lived, but because, His Majesty feared he might catch the disease by an indirect contact, and he sought to avoid it. When the Kaiser heard of the death of the Prince from diphtheria, he ordered that his own things must be packed and sent back to Berlin at once. But the residential quarters in Berlin were under repairs and had not been finished; and when the Kaiser was told of this, he said, "Never mind, there would be some corner where I can sleep and eat without running the risk of infection." The Empress who had followed him, learnt with dismay that the Kaiser had fled to Berlin. She was told that the Kaiser had gone back to avoid infection. The Empress

thereupon followed him. But the Emperor pretending to be very busy with his speech for the Reichstag, would not see her on the following day. The chronicler of the incident says:—

"Now everybody knows that speeches from the throne are composed by the Chancellor in this case by Prince Bismarck—hence it was clear that William had some other reason for absenting himself. As a matter of fact, I had heard that Fraulein von Gersdorff, Lady of the Court, was suffering from a sore throat, and though her quarters were not in the Marble Palace, but in the gentle women's pavilion, situated in the park, I evidently feared that her Majesty might have come in contact with her. And no until he was reassured by myself did he emerge from his seclusion."

Just see the fear of death betrayed in one of the bravest soldiers in the West! Major Baden-Powell, the heroic leader in the Boer war, has written in his book that forte constructed under modern principles, can never be taken by assault. When therefore Port Arthur was taken by the Japs by assault, he remarked that the bravery displayed by the Jap soldiers was something superhuman. He had no notion before that men could be so brave.

The reformed Universities, in lieu of better work, are engaged in expelling unfortunate students from various Colleges. In Madras dozens of students were in this way ruined for ever, because, it was alleged, they had not stated their ages correctly, and the Calcutta University was engaged in a similar work last Wednesday, though on a different ground. At last Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Senate, a motion was made to exclude from the ensuing First L.M.S. examination two students, because, they failed to pass the examination previously and their names had been therefore removed from the rolls of the Medical College. Now why should a student be punished in this way on account of his repeated failures to pass an examination? In supporting this mischievous motion, Dr. Rankin argued:—

"The natives of this country had great facilities for cramming."

In the above, Dr. Rankin only repeats what is put forward by a class of Anglo-Indians, as a reason to explain why the Batus beat down Englishmen in competitive examinations. Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee took exception to the above remark. Dr. Rankin went on to observe:—

"Providence had endowed the natives of this country with such marvellous memories that in all his experience he had not come across a single European who could compete with them in cramming much as he might desire."

So it is a great sin to possess a good memory! We dare say, the Indians would have been ridiculed all the same, if they had no memory at all!

We deeply regret to announce that a cable has been received notifying the death of Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, C.I.E. Managing Proprietor of the "Englishman" at Naples, on Thursday morning.

A very sympathetic and able letter by an "English Spectator" to the London "Daily News" of the 18th January is reproduced elsewhere. He describes the Congress language which is calculated to offend an Indian heart deeply. We are Lord Curzon attacked in rather severely. But it is possible that so highly educated, so intelligent and generous a man, yet a grudge against those natives of India who are trying to improve their condition by a study of Western literature and Sciences? We can hardly believe it; yet that is the general impression.

Last Sunday, the birthday ceremony of Vivekananda was celebrated by the society, which bears his name, with great eclat. There were music, lectures, hymns and a feast. To Vivekananda the country owes a great deal. If we owe Vivekananda to Ramkrishna, we owe Sister Nivedita to Vivekananda. It is quite true that Vivekananda was a disciple of Ramkrishna, but, he apparently followed a different route. We say, apparently, for we cannot be certain in such a matter. To outsiders, it seemed, however, that Ramkrishna preached and practised "bhakti," or piety, while Vivekananda preached "Gyan," or intellectuality. To outsiders it seemed also that Vivekananda was more a patriot and philosopher than a religious character. There is no doubt, however, that he was above the level of ordinary humanity, for, he made the position of Hinduism respected in the Chicago Parliament of Religion. It is doubtful whether Hinduism would have found a place in that unique gathering, but for the presence of Vivekananda who made himself the observed of all observers.

The Government of India offices will close in Calcutta on the 1st of April, and will reopen at Simla on the 3rd.

The cold in Kabul is extraordinary, 53 degrees of frost being registered. All continues well with Mr. Dane's Mission.

Mr. Barrow, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, has retired from the service of Government.

The issue of a new Transvaal Loan of £10,000,000 is believed to be imminent, the condition of the money market at Home being now regarded as favourable.

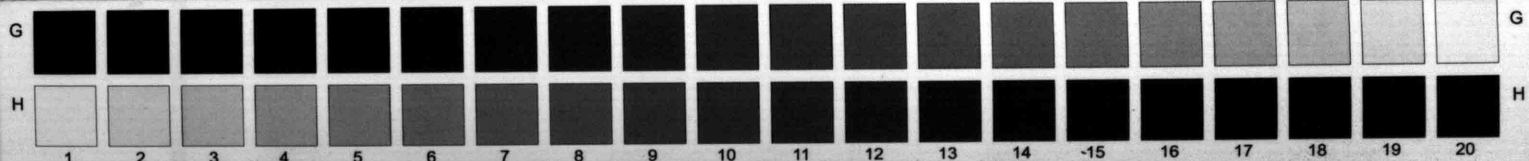
It is announced that Mr. Neville Priestley, Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed Secretary to the Railway Board, and takes up his new duties at once.

In connection with the newly-created Commerce and Industry Department Mr. Noel Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, is to be given a Deputy to assist him in his work.

The work of the Quetta-Nashki Railway has been somewhat interfered with owing to the severe weather, but the completion of the line this spring is assured.

With regards to the expert study of the etiology of plague we understand that two scientists will be sent out by the Secretary of State and that two officers of the Indian Medical service will be associated with them in their work of observation.

Mr. Stewart Wilson, Postmaster General of the Punjab proceeds home on six months' leave early in March. Mr. Maxwell, Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, takes leave in April, Mr. C. S. Harrison officiating for him.









plaint which had been filed in the High Court of Bombay. He submitted that there was no grievance at all. He therefore asked the Council to reject the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said that the Hon'ble Mr. Richards had laboured under misapprehension. The law represented 11 members out of which six withdrew and the five remained, 45 members were for the arts out of which 20 were present and the rest absent. As regards Engineering all the members were Government officers and they could not look for independent opinion on the part of the Government officials. There was no use of going into details. The people of Bombay were not satisfied with the newly constituted body. Election had been proceeded with in spite of illegality.

The amendment was then put to the vote. A Division was taken with the result that five voted for the amendment and fourteen against it.

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richards moved that the Bill be passed.

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Sayid Mohamud opposed the motion.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur said:—My Lord with regard to the motion before the Council I have to say a few words. As has already been said by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, Government ought to have adopted the more proper and the more constitutional method of cancelling the notifications issued, orders and appointments made under certain provision of the Indian Universities Act the legality of which has been challenged and to proceed a fresh according to law. The introduction of the Bill now before us shows that the doubts raised against the legality of these provisions are not groundless.

It is a unique procedure for the Government and for which no emergency has been shown to resort to litigation in order to validate the actions of the Executive which are illegal or at least of doubtful legality. This will create a precedent which is not called for by the exigencies of the case.

I therefore vote against the passing of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said that he had already spoken thrice on the Bill, but he could not let it pass without a final word of protest. The British Rule in this country had hitherto been described as the reign of Law. A few mere measures, however like the present and that description would have to be abandoned and another substituted for it, namely reign of executive irresponsibility and validating legislation. The Government were paying too great a price for what was undoubtedly an attempt to save the prestige ever so saved. On the other hand an occasional admission of fallibility was not bad, especially for a strong government like the British Government. He would vote against the passing of the Bill.

His Honor in supporting the motion said:—My Lord, I desire in regard to my own personal opinion to state that I thoroughly agree with the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson as to the reasonableness of the action which has been taken by the Chancellors of the Universities in regard to the constitution of the Senate and Syndicates. I also agree with him that the action taken has been undoubtedly in accordance with the spirit of the Universities Act and with the intention of the Legislature in regard to what are called the transitory provisions of that Act. I shall not trouble the Council with any remarks in this connection.

I shall only detain Hon'ble Members for a few minutes with a view of indicating what action has been taken in the Senate of the University of Calcutta in connection with this matter. Although I may not be able to agree with all that has been said or done in the Senate, and may regret that time has, to some extent, been wasted; yet on the whole I think that the action taken has been, in all the circumstances, reasonable and has not been characterised on the part of either section of the Senate by a desire to obstruct the business of the University.

No doubt it seems to have suggested itself to the minds of the members of the Calcutta Senate as to the legality of the notifications issued by His Excellency the Chancellor in regard to the formation of Faculties, the election of the members who require to be elected by Faculties, and the election of the Syndicate, until they heard what had taken place in Bombay. There was undoubtedly some dissatisfaction with the constitution of the Syndicate in regard to the exclusion of one or two names; but this was attributable to the particular manner in which certain members of the Senate exercised their votes and not to the directions contained in the notifications. When, however, doubts were thrown in Bombay on the legality of the notifications and the validity of the election of the Syndicate, the minds of certain members of the Calcutta Senate became disturbed. On Friday the 27th ultimo my friend Sir Goroodas Banerji proposed a motion accepting the alleged illegality as a fact and declining to deal with the recommendations which the Syndicate had submitted to the Senate. He has since informed me that he intended to follow up that motion if it carried with a proposal to continue the business of the day by taking up the substance of the Syndicate's recommendations as though they had arisen on the spot instead of having come from the Syndicate. Unfortunately he had given no notice of this second motion; and his first motion was resisted and defeated after the loss of a great deal of time and the motion too was adjourned until Friday last. Last Friday Mr. Sinha was to have moved the following motion:—'As doubts have been raised regarding the validity of the appointment of the Provisional Syndicate, the Senate request His Excellency the Chancellor to take such steps in the matter as may be deemed necessary, and in the meanwhile the Senate do proceed with the urgent business of the University. I have quoted the terms of the motion, which I have no doubt would have been adopted by the Senate, because I consider that it is under the circumstances a very reasonable motion, enabling the Senate to go on with the business of the University and leave the question of legality to be settled elsewhere. The motion, however, was withdrawn because of a letter which I have written as Rector of the University to the Vice-Chancellor from this Council Chamber in the morning, informing him of the introduction of this Bill and expressing a hope that the Senate might now go on with its business. That letter was read to the Senate by the Vice-Chancellor; and the Senate feeling that the reasonable suggestion of Mr. Sinha had been already anticipated by His Excellency the Chancellor went on to the business of the day. I may remark that the Revd. Father Lafont had given notice of another motion for the meeting of Wednesday last questioning the le-

gality of the position of two members of the Syndicate, and proposing that the Senate should take the necessary steps for a valid election of the members to represent the Faculty of Science. His fear was that, as the Faculty of Science does not exist at present under the regulations, the position of these members might be impugned. Finding, however, that the Bill now before the Council would validate the constitution of the Syndicate as it exists he withdrew his motion. This indicates the "bona fides" of his doubts and his desire not unnecessarily to impede the work of the University.

Another point in the procedure of the Calcutta Senate to which I wish to draw special attention is, that the Senate have fully recognised that the separation of the members of the Senate into Faculties by His Excellency the Chancellor was effected (as the notifications show) for two specific purposes only, namely firstly for the election of Fellows who require to be elected by the Faculties under section 6 (b) in accordance with the provisions of section 12 (c) and secondly for the election of the Provisional Syndicate under section 12 (p). The Senate have therefore since gone out to constitute Faculties for all other purposes, viz. the powers conferred on them by section 12 (g), they have not conceived the notion that the notifications of the Chancellor were intended to supersede the powers given to them by sec. 12 (g) but have realised that these notifications were issued for the specific purposes indicated therein.

The third point which I wish to emphasise in the action of the Senate of the Calcutta University is, that they have gone on to elect Committees under section 12 (g) as proposed by the Syndicate, the two sections of the Senate consulting together as to the membership of these Committees, the constitution of which has accordingly been unanimously approved. This course of procedure seems to me to be admirably adapted to the furtherance of the University business. The only exception was in the case of a recommendation by the Syndicate that the Syndicate itself should formulate regulations on some more important subjects.

The Senate by a small majority decided rather to appoint a Committee of 13. There is no doubt that this motion was carried mainly on account of the dissatisfaction to which I have already referred as existing in the minds of some members of the Senate with the membership of the Syndicate. The Syndicate consists of 10 members and the Vice-Chancellor. Registrar also sits on the Syndicate though not as a member of their body. In the Committee of 13 that was formed by the Senate, every member being balanced for, there were retained the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and 7 out of 10 members of the Syndicate. Three members of the Syndicate had, in consequence of the vote, to give place on the Committee to three others. In one case Surgeon-General Bomford took the place of Lieutenant-Colonel Harris of the Indian Medical Service, it being reasonable that the former should be on this temporary Committee though he could hardly be on the Syndicate, being so little in Calcutta. In another case an officer, Mr. Russell, who is going on leave, was not selected; but Mr. P. K. Roy was selected in his place for this work. The third case was the substitution of Mr. Percival for Mr. Wheeler. The only additional name may be regarded as that of the Rev. Father Lafont. The mere statement of the facts shows that the method of election by Faculties produced substantially the same result which would have been the method of election by the whole Senate, and the method adopted of bringing in a name which was omitted more by accident than by design was a reasonable and proper method.

My Lord, I have mentioned these facts to show that although the business of the Senate of the University of Calcutta might have been a little more promptly disposed of but for the doubts which have arisen in Bombay; yet there has been little manifestation of the spirit of obstruction; and I am glad to say that the preliminary business has been completely disposed of. It seems to me that the work of the Universities will never go on as surely all of us desire that it should, without something of give and take and courteous consultation among the members of the Senate, and an earnest desire not to waste time but to get work done. It is because this Bill secures most easily and effectively the carrying on of the work of the University that I strongly support it. I cannot sympathise with what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale as to the trifling importance of the loss of precious time and of valuable work in connection with the University; and I cannot believe that when Mr. Gokhale looks at this matter more carefully dispassionately he will be prepared to state such a view as strongly as he has done. He has spoken of the fact that we are accustomed to see the work of the Universities interrupted by such calamities as plague; and he thinks that this fact ought to lead us to believe that the work of the Universities should be interrupted by these doubts regarding the validity of the constitution of the provisional Syndicate. If we could remove plague as easily as we can solve these doubts, we should be inexcusable for allowing the work of University to be interrupted by plague. It is because I think that it is the duty of this Council to remove these doubts, to prevent the waste of money and of time in litigation, and to facilitate the work of the Universities in its preliminary stages, in accordance with the intention of the Legislature in passing the transitory provisions in the Act last year, that I support the Bill now before the Council.

His Excellency the President said:—In spite of the heroics in which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale indulged in his concluding speech just now I venture to think that the truest remark that has been made this morning fell from my Hon'ble Colleague sitting upon my left, when he said that the importance of this matter has been gravely exaggerated. As I understand the case, the question before us is essentially a small one. When we passed our Universities Bill last year it became necessary to provide for a transitional period before the new constitution came into final operation. For this purpose what are called the transitory provisions were inserted in Section 12 of the Act. I confess that I was never very much enamoured of those provisions myself. They contain a number of contradictions almost unintelligible to the mind of the average layman, and certainly unintelligible to myself. But I would remind the Council that they were not part of the original Bill. We owe those transitory provisions in the main to the ingenuity of a learned Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, a Member of this Council a year ago, a member of the Select Committee that was responsible for turning the Bill into its present shape, and one of the most consistent allies of the Hon'ble Mr.

Gokhale himself. Mr. Gokhale in one of his speeches said he wondered what Sir Thomas Raleigh would think of our procedure of to-day. I earnestly hope that Sir Thomas Raleigh in his peaceful retreat in England will not bother himself about anything so essentially trivial. But if he is in anxiety about the views of Sir Thomas Raleigh, what must be the mental position of the learned Judge?

Under one of the sub-sections of this Section 12 a Provisional Syndicate was to be appointed to carry on the business of the University and to frame the necessary regulations for the permanent Syndicate, in the interval before this was appointed later on. The Provisional Syndicate was to be appointed by the Senate in such a manner as the Chancellor might direct. Upon this authority the various Chancellors in the various Universities proceeded to act, and the various Provisional Syndicates were elected, not always in the same way. I know nothing of the proceedings that took place at the other Universities, because I was absent from India at the time; neither had I anything to do with the constitution of the Provisional Syndicate here, beyond indicating the method of procedure for the election, as I was by the terms of the Statute bound to do. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is good enough to tell me that my action was irregular throughout. With all respect I must decline to take him as an authority upon a matter of law. I have other legal advisers whose opinions are perhaps equal to his own, and whose opinions do not coincide with his. I knew nothing of the provisional faculties or of the elections that they made. The first I heard of it was when I saw their names in the newspapers. Any suspicion, therefore, that the Government at large or the Chancellor of the Calcutta University in particular were trying to arrange matters in accordance with their views is absolutely groundless. We have not any certain knowledge whether our action was even illegal. Reading the Act as a layman I should be very much inclined to say that the action, in Calcutta at any rate, was strictly legal, and such, I believe, is the opinion of the Hon'ble Member who sits upon my left. But even if it was illegal, it is surely quite clear that the illegality was of the most petty description and was due to an ambiguity in the wording of the Act for which the Government were not mainly responsible.

Now what has happened? The question of legality has been raised, not here out in Bombay. There the matter seems, I agree with the Hon'ble Member in that respect, to be rather more open to doubt, though, while agreeing with him on that point, I must state that he had no right whatever to say in his speech the other day, and to repeat in one of his speeches to-day, that the Government by their action had admitted the illegality themselves. That is far from being our position. On the contrary, it was disputed by Mr. Richards throughout. Anyhow, the matter was raised in Bombay and was brought before the High Court there. It might equally have been raised here; we had reason to believe that the friends of the Hon'ble Member in this city were waiting to see what happened at Bombay in order to raise the question here. An era of litigation appeared therefore to threaten. And what did litigation mean? It meant not only the sometimes dilatory process before the Courts of Law with which we are familiar in this country, but also suspension of the work of the Universities until the point was settled, perhaps months later on. I quite agree with what has just fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on this point. I was surprised to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale say last week that this did not much matter, that he was even willing that months should be wasted before this question was settled. That phrase would come naturally enough from the mouth of a professional enemy of the Government. It does not come so well from a sincere friend of education, who always in the light in which we always see the Hon'ble Member and in which he depicts himself in this Chamber, a man who is always ready to intervene by any and obvious means placed at his disposal to stop the Government from doing anything which he considers to be of practical irresponsibility which is produced by a most deplorable effect, and just now, in a moving peroration, he even indicated that the reign of law was coming to an end in India, and I am not quite certain that he did not set it down to my discredit that I was to be the Viceroy under whom this disastrous state of affairs was about for the first time to arise.

Now I need hardly tell Hon'ble Members that when the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale made these remarks, he made them not for this assembly but for the benefit of his friends outside. The Government, in introducing a validating Bill, to resolve the doubts that have arisen, are not doing anything that they have not done before; there is no novelty in their action; they are not intervening to secure anything for Government which we want and which we ought not to seek. All that we are doing is to intervene to prevent the unfortunate consequences that have already in part resulted, and that might result in an even greater degree, from an ambiguity in the wording of the Bill; and as for the deplorable effect that is alleged to have been produced, I think a much more deplorable effect would have ensued had the Government not interfered, and had they allowed this state of suspended animation of interrupted work, on the part of the bodies that we spent so much time in constituting last year, to continue.

Of course the Hon'ble Member sees in our action much more. In his eyes I am afraid that the Government are always guilty of dark deeds, which it is his duty to discover and lay bare. He said, for instance this morning that what had already happened showed how true were the prophecies of himself and his friends a year ago. He remarked that some of their fears had been more or less realised. Well, I was waiting to discover what those fears were; but he then passed away from the subject. I think it was prudent on his part to introduce these qualifications for this reason. The particular fear in which the Hon'ble Member habitually indulged last year, and which figured in almost all his speeches, was that the Government was going to pack the Senates of the new Universities. He wrote in his Note of Dissent that "the object of the Bill is to place the Indian element in so hopeless a minority as to disassociate it for all practical purposes from the government of the Universities." This much is clear, the rest is doubtful. Then in one of his speeches later on, which I remember rebuking at the time, he said that the Senates of the future would be dominantly European with only a slight sprinkling of Indians just to keep up appearances. Now let us see how the fears of the Hon'ble Member have been more or less realised. In the Senate of the Calcutta University, for which I am in the main responsible, the Indians are in a majority over the Europeans of 3; in the Bombay University, which the Hon'ble Member knows, so well, the Natives have a majority of 14; so well, the Natives have a majority of 14; in other words, 57 out of 100 is what he described by anticipation as a slight sprinkling of Natives. In Lahore the Natives are in a majority of 3. In fact the Universities of Madras and Allahabad are the only two Universities upon the Senates of which the Europeans are in the majority; and their majority in Madras is only 4 and in Allahabad only 5.

The Hon'ble Member has been very eloquent to-day about the attitude of Government, and I have ventured, I hope, without offence to reply to him. May I suggest to him that he should turn his attention for a moment to the attitude of his own friends? Is he quite sure that a disinterested love of education has been at the bottom of their action in this matter? It is difficult, I think, to believe it of all of them. To do them justice there is a certain class of opponents of Government who have never pretended it for a moment. The object of that class is quite clear it has been stated in their own words. They desire, in the first place, to discredit the Universities which the Government created last year and to bring their work to a standstill, and, in the second place, they wish to bring about an election of new provisional Syndicates who would be more in sympathy with the views of the enemies of the Act than those who have been elected, and who might help them in practice to break it down. That as we all know is the scheme that has been devised in certain quarters, and it is now about to fail.

I could not help being a little amused last week when the Hon'ble Member called us to witness that he had been greatly moved by an appeal made by the Lieutenant-Governor last year; that since then he had been exercising all his energies to make our Bill a success, but that he had been diverted from this excellent enterprise by the arbitrary conduct of Government in once again bringing the matter into the arena of controversy. Considering that the whole matter that we are sitting here today to discuss is in consequence of action not taken by the Government but taken by the friends of the Hon'ble Member, this seems to me rather strong. Now, however, that this move has failed, I hope that the Hon'ble Member and those who act with him will return to the role of true friends of education in this country, and that we may expect his co-operation in future in defeating any further attempts to impair the success of the Act, which I really believe that, equally with ourselves, he has at heart.

The motion was put to the vote. A Division was taken with the result that four voted against the motion and fifteen for it.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till Friday the 24th February.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.—FEB. 11.

The services of Maulvi Muhammad Yasun Khan, a Deputy Commissioner in Berar, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st January 1905.

The services of Captain F. O. N. Mell, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the 15th November 1904, for employment in the Jail Department.

Captain H. Wood, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. T. H. St. G. Tucker, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhoib.

Captain A. B. Dew, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner Sibi.

Captain L.B.H. Haworth, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class is posted as Assistant Political Agent for Chagheh.

The services of Mr. L.E. Pritchard are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Dept. of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 13th February 1905.

Mr. T. C. Eagles, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st of February 1905.

The following arrangements are made during the absence on leave of Mr. T. C. Eagles:—Mr. W. A. Kelly, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller; Mr. J. O. Jore to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office; Mr. J. A. O. Brien Deputy Comptroller, Post Office Class II to act as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office Class I; Mr. W. A. Kelly, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class I to act as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class II; Mr. E. W. Saxton, Officiating Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class II, to act as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class I, and Mr. J. O. Jore to act as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class II.

Mr. W. D. Barrow, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 22nd February 1905.

Mr. G. Perie, Traffic Inspector and Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

The wave of cold weather, which seems to have passed over the whole of India, has been unduly severe on Delhi, as results go to show. The temperature is reported to be below freezing point every night, while numerous deaths from plague and pneumonia have occurred in the city.

A Oudhapa correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—The plague appeared suddenly in Chinnai Tippa Samudram a fortnight ago, and still lingers. There have been eleven cases, six of which proved fatal and some are still lingering. There have been a couple of deaths, and a few new cases, this week. The town is evacuated entirely and is being thoroughly disinfected. The disease does not seem to have been carried to any other places from Chinnai Tippa Samudram.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 7.  
The assassin of Johnson at Helsingfors is a former student of the Helsingfors University and has been latterly living in Sweden.

London, Feb. 7.  
A number of murders are taking place on blacklegs at Warsaw. Handfuls of men who are working at the re-opened mills at Lodz, are so terrorized that their employers have decided to release the mills indefinitely. Eighty-four people were killed and wounded yesterday in a strike disturbance, which began at Radom and the neighbouring town of Shargizka.

The Tsar approved the recommendation of the Council of Ministers for a revision of the Press Laws by a widely representative Committee and for various restrictions of the Minister of the Interior's rights regarding the same in the meanwhile.

London, Feb. 7.  
A remarkable feature in the situation in Russia is the constant spread of the strike movement in all directions. Warsaw and Lodz are generally quieter, though occasional disturbances take place, and work is still suspended.

The agitation is increasing at Tiflis and Batoum. Sanguinary conflicts between the police, Cossacks and revolutionary mobs in the streets have taken place at Tiflis. The strike is spreading on the Trans-Caucasus railway. Troop trains proceeding to Batoum have been derailed and the line cut by the strikers.

London, Feb. 8.  
Reuter's correspondent wires from St. Petersburg that Father Gapon is known to be in Switzerland.

Mr. Treppoff was summoned the Curator of the Education Department, and has informed him that he is determined to put down academic anarchy, and that all students and scholars refusing to return to their studies tranquilly will be summarily expelled, and if professors sympathised with students, education at St. Petersburg would cease.

A decree issued by the Tsar appoints Mr. Hobeck, Councillor of the Empire, president of an influential committee to revise the censorship of the Press Laws.

London, Feb. 8.  
The Tsar has approved and referred to the Committee of Ministers, for immediate legislation, a series of most liberal proposals by the Minister of Finance, dealing with conditions of labour recognizing notably a workman's right to strike, which has hitherto been regarded as a crime.

London, Feb. 8.  
General Gripenberg and Staff have arrived at Irkutsk "en route" to St. Petersburg. Current reports state that Gripenberg is going to St. Petersburg for the purpose of accusing Kuropatkin of leaving him in lurch and also of general insubordination.

London, Feb. 9.  
Advices from Warsaw state that the hospitals there are full, and the authorities are refusing to admit any more wounded rioters. It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that the number of rioters killed at Petrokoif, and Radom do not exceed 100. Altogether nine persons were wounded in Warsaw also, and a special announcement.

Rumours are current at St. Petersburg that there will be a general resumption of strike work on Sunday. Railway construction works are already given out, and there has undoubtedly been further trouble at the Putiloff works. The whole situation is full of uncertainty.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Feb. 7.  
Although Russia officially declares that peace is impossible unless Japan takes the initiative, the Government is undoubtedly considering the conditions. Russia is willing to cede Manchuria, including Port Arthur and Japan demands Saghali and a large monetary indemnity.—"Englishman."

London, Feb. 8.  
Admiral Togo has arrived at Kyte and hoists his flag on board the Mikasa immediately.

London, Feb. 8.  
The British steamer "Easterig" coal laden for Vladivostok, has been captured at Hokkaid.

London, Feb. 9.  
Strikes of University Professors and students are becoming general throughout Russia.

London, Feb. 9.  
Reuter, wiring from Tokio, says that Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, sails on the 17th instant for America and England. This is regarded in London as presaging a new foreign loan.

## GENERAL

London, Feb. 8.  
A fatal plague case occurred at Liverpool on board the steamer "Orews Hall" from Rangoon.

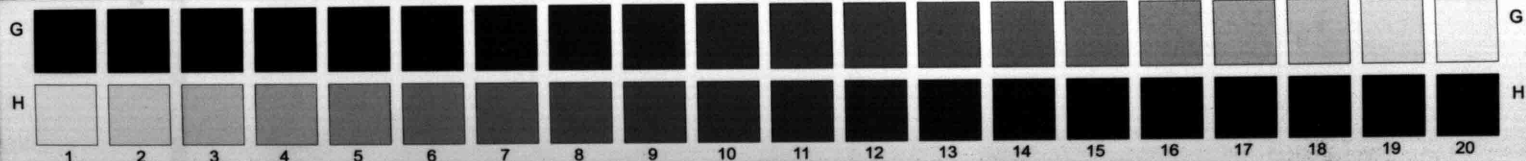
London, Feb. 9.  
The "New York World" says the Government has practically decided to return China after the war twenty-two million dollars of the indemnity remaining after the settlement of American claims.

London, Feb. 9.  
The steamer "Craftman" from Calcutta collided with and sank the collier "Congal", bound for Hongkong, in Port Said harbour.

London, Feb. 9.  
King Oscar of Sweden has transferred by functions because he is not robust enough to deal with the new crisis arising from the final disagreement between Sweden and Norway concerning separate Consular Services.

London, Feb. 9.  
The French cruiser "Sully" is badly ashore along the Bay of Tongking. Her crew have been taken off.

London, Feb. 9.  
The man-of-war "Uruguay," belonging to the Argentine Republic has returned to Buenos Ayres after a prolonged and fruitless search for the French Antarctic Expedition, under Doctor Charcot, regarding which it is feared that all have perished in a great storm in April, 1904.





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The French Governor.—Writes our Chandernagore correspondent:—On Saturday last, the 4th inst: His Excellency the Governor of French Settlements in India and Madame Le Maire with their suite and M. Victor Bernard, the Administrator of Chandernagore and Madame Bernard and M. Tardivel, the *Maire* of Chandernagore kindly paid their visit to "Rutton Lodge," the palatial residence of Babus Jogendra Nath Bose and his brothers, the well-known Zemindars of the place, and spent about two hours in going round the elegantly furnished house and the adjoining garden while the ladies went to the *zonana*. They mixed and conversed freely with the members of the family and were evidently well pleased with the bon *life* of an educated Indian family.

jutes obtained from their respective districts and further that the bacteriology of the steeping and fermentation of jute be thoroughly worked out. The Burdwan experiments have so far shown (1) that jute should be out for fibre before it is dead ripe, but it is still doubtful what is the exact stage of growth at which plants should be cut to yield the most valuable fibre; (2) that liberal cultivation, and probably also rotation of crops, result in a better outturn of fibre. When the Burdwan experiments are completed it is intended to publish a report which they will be detained and their results duly recorded. It is also contemplated that jute experiments should find a place at the Pusa Research Station. The possibility of recommending extensive cultivation of particular races or extensive interchange of seed between districts is prominently before the agricultural authorities and the present and future experiments will, it is hoped—among other matters—throw light on this point. It is quite evident that the authorities are “tasking” the jute improvement question very practically and thoroughly, and it will mean very substantial benefit to the industry in Bengal if the improvement aimed at is secured by these experiments. Of course cultivators of the staple will have to respond by undertaking their operations on the lines of the experiments now being worked out, for instance growing the kinds of jute which are most suitable for the purposes of the spinner and discarding those that are not suitable.

## A MATRIMONIAL SUIT

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## SUCCESSFUL MEASURES.

**URE YOU.**  
**LY AFTER MEALS.**

**TAKE IT DAILY AFTER MEALS**



## SENATE MEETING.

After several other items of business being duly moved, and seconded, and put to the meeting and carried, the meeting separated.

## A WOMAN'S PRICE

(By Walter J. Mowbray.)

“Because if you think you can, my dear  
sarcastically, have a try at it, my dear  
fellow.”

For sale by  
All Chemists and Storekeepers  
Price 1 B. 2

Remedy, and if you are not satisfied using two-thirds of the bottle according to directions, return what is left and money will be refunded. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA'S  
PARLIAMENT.

(By an English Spectator.)

Bombay, Dec. 31, 1904.

after  
g to  
your

lative Councils, or an appointment to  
Bench of a High Court—this is the  
vent for legitimate ambition and pa  
desire for public work which the  
Indian rulers have, after a century  
held it after them.

Reaction is the order of the day. It is impossible to prevent the Indian from journeying to England and competing for the Civil Service. But in India itself competition has been forced to give way to nomination and the test of race has been officially proclaimed the supplanter of that qualification by merit alone which is the keystone of the Proclamation of 1858. Englishmen will have an opportunity, during the ensuing summer, of hearing from the lips of the leaders of the Indian reform party exactly what are their demands, and the means by which they desire redress of their grievances. They will be astonished to learn how moderate and reasonable are the first and how simple are the second. For, when both are reduced to their most elementary form, they amount to nothing more than this: Give us a real share, however small, in the government of our country, and put an end to the present system under which the opinion of a foreign official overrides and completely extinguishes that of the educated men of the land and the people of whose race they are and for whom they speak. Is the Congress right in the belief that it ought not to be hard to persuade Englishmen of the justice of such an appeal?—"Daily News."

## MAKING BUTTERFLIES.

only toddy shops and 7 arrack shops in the District, 1 arrack shop in Ootacamund, 1 arrack shop in Dharmapuri and 1 toddy shop in Krishnagiri, Salem, 2 arrack shops in Palghat and 2 arrack

BE QUICK

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by

All Chemists and Storekeepers  
Price 1 Rs. 2 Rs.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

This is done with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of the bottle according to directions, return what is left and your money will be refunded. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

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SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

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**Kaviraj Keshab Lal Roy.**

All sorts of Sastric MEDICINES, GHRIYAS, OILS  
etc., are always in stock.

People, stricken down by diseases, will be good  
enough to write to us, with full description of their  
ailments, and prescriptions from competent Kabiraj-  
of this firm will be sent to them free.

Letters should enclose a half-anna postage stamp  
Apply for our Catalogue.

**The Editor of the Amrita Bazar  
Patrika writes:**

"I can confidently recommend the BHARAT VAI-  
SAJYANILAYA to the public as the medicines are  
prepared by expert with great care."

**Raj Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhattacharya,**  
Retired Sub-Judge writes:

"I am glad to be able to say that the medicines  
prepared by Kabiraj KESHAB LAL ROY, Superintendent  
Physician of the BHARAT VAI-SAJYANILAYA, are  
genuine."

**Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar,**  
Bagbazar, writes:

"I can very strongly certify as to the genuineness  
of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAI-  
SAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with  
which KABIRAJ KESHAB L ROY executes his treat-  
ment upon me."

**Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired**  
Jailor, writes:

"I placed some of the members of my family  
under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY.  
In some of the cases he has shown exceptional  
skill and discretion in curing them. There is no  
doubt that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT  
VAISAJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they can  
not act so miraculously."

**Babu Dina Nath Roy, Assistant**  
Manager of the "Patrika" writes:

"My grand daughter had been suffering from  
chronic dysentery attended with fever and other com-  
plications. When some of the eminent physicians  
failed to cure her, I placed her under the treatment  
of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY, who, I am glad to  
say, cured her within a very short time. The case  
of my grand daughter has convinced me that Ayur-  
vedic medicines, if properly prepared, are most  
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Far Surpasses

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THROAT and other ORGANS.

It is a **sovereign remedy**

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It **radically cures**

Nervous Debility, Prostration, Brainfag and  
similar complaints due to any cause or  
causes.

It **purifies the blood**, gives tone to the  
WEAK CONSTITUTION, corrects the LIVER,  
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AND HAPPY MAN.

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Kindly send me by return post one phial, con-  
taining medicine for one month, of CHYAVANA PRAS,  
as I feel much better by taking one of the Outback  
Babu Gourie Sunker writes:

"I am very glad to say that after one month  
of CHYAVANA PRAS, which I got from you, I feel  
much better. It has checked the COLD and TENDENCY  
TO FEVER which I had, and the SHAKING OF HAND  
DUE TO NERVOUS DEBILITY is somewhat less. Please send me another  
bottle to last for a month."

WINTER IS THE BEST SEASON FOR  
USING IT

Medicine for one month's use — Rs. 3.  
ditto for one week's use — Rs. 1.  
Postage, packing and V. P. charges extra.

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ONE DAY'S TRIAL WILL CONVINCE

That no other medicine will give you relief

IMMEDIATE, MAGICAL — MARVELLOUS

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## Vigor Pill

It is invaluable in all the different varieties of or-  
ganic and wasting diseases. In removing poison from  
the body—in enriching the impoverished blood—in  
bringing back to the old or prematurely old the flush,  
vigor and strength of glorious manhood—in restor-  
ing joy to the cheerless—in giving tone to the  
system—it is unequalled, unrivalled, unsurpassed.

It rejuvenates the old—recuperates the wasted frame—  
sharpen the memory—purifies the blood—  
wonderfully increases the power of retention—arrests  
the decay of age—brings on appetite.

Try VIGOR PILL once and you will use  
VIGOR PILL always.

**Babu Jagdamba Prosad, Vakil, Ranne-**  
pati, Mirzapur writes:

"I really find your VIGOR PILLS useful."

**Dr. Modhossoudun Goopto, Moradpore,**  
Patna writes:

"Your VIGOR PILL is an excellent medicine for  
Nervous Debility and Loss of Manhood. It im-  
proves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures  
Acidity, Flatulence and Diarrhoea. It is also a good  
medicine for Sleeplessness. Kindly send one phial  
more to complete my cure."

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and Irregularities of the Females, both Young and  
Middle Age.

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I is the most useful Liniment for females in the  
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miting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early  
age, prevents miscarriage and at the same time  
ensures safe and easy delivery, etc.

Kupees 2 per bottle, packing As. 7, postage  
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MEDICAL OPINION:

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trials with your Santan Rakshak. I have  
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very wonderful in threatened miscarriage and  
prolonged labour where direct interference was  
impossible. I have no doubt others will be as  
grateful to you as I am."

Dr. T. R. CHAKRABARTY, Graduate of the  
Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired  
Assistant Surgeon, writes:—"I have much pleasure  
in testifying to the efficacy of your 'Santan Rak-  
shak' which is being used by many respectable  
persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened  
abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results."

Dr. K. P. CHAKRABARTY, M. B., Late,  
Superintendent, Lewis Sanitarium, Darjeeling,  
writes:—"I have tried your specific, 'Santan  
Rakshak,' in several cases of tedious labour and  
threatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that  
the results have been very satisfactory. I would  
like to recommend it to all females who are in a  
state of pregnancy."

Dr. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S.,  
tendat of Vaccination, Calcutta Corp  
writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to  
the efficacy of your 'Santan Rakshak.' The  
bottle which you gave me for trial was used with  
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by daily recommending it to the public."

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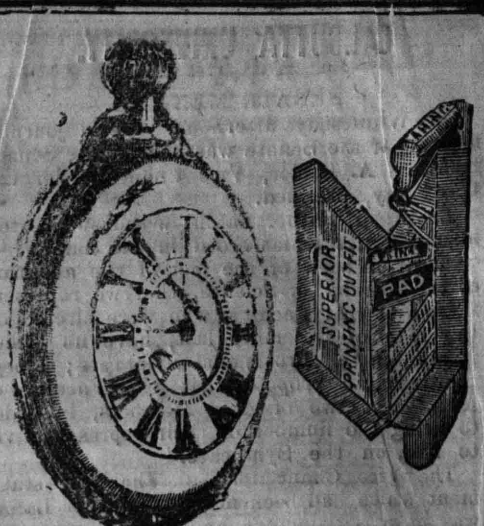
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## PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

The following resolution appears in the current number of the "Calcutta Gazette":—The Lieutenant-Governor has lately had under his consideration the suitability of the courses of instruction followed in primary schools in rural areas in Bengal and of the courses of training given to the teachers of such schools.

The suitability of the courses followed in primary schools in this Province was considered in the years 1899 to 1901, with particular regard to the needs of the agricultural population; and the courses as then existing were revised so as to make them considerably simpler than they had previously been. No attempt was made however at that time to differentiate the teaching in primary schools in purely rural areas from that given in similar schools in urban areas or in large villages where there are many educated people; nor was any special course of training for the teachers of such schools devised. The Lieutenant-Governor has had these questions investigated by a committee consisting of Mr. A. Pedler F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Chairman, The Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta, Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. H. Ineson, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, Mr. S. L. Madox, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, The Hon'ble Mr. A. Baro, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, Secretary, and the results of the deliberations of this committee are set forth in the following paragraphs.

The Committee observe that it is desirable in the first place to take cognisance of the very great differences between the conditions in respect of primary education of Bengal and other Provinces of India. This procedure will, they remark, make it easier to form a correct judgment as regards the questions under discussion. In Bengal there are over 44,000 lower primary schools and about 5,000 upper primary schools; whereas in the Central Provinces the total number of primary schools is only about 2,100. In Bengal 30 per cent. of boys of a school-going age are actually at primary schools, whereas in the Central Provinces the percentage is 15 only. In Bombay the expenditure incurred on schools of this class is three times as great as that incurred on similar schools in Bengal, although the number of schools maintained in the former Province is considerably less. In Bombay and the Central Provinces the teachers receive far higher pay than they do in Bengal. The dissimilarity of conditions in Bengal and the Central Provinces is seen in a striking light when it is stated that the total number of primary schools in the Central Provinces is less than half the number of such schools in the Midnapore district alone.

There is a marked contrast in many respects between the departmental Board schools in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces and the privately managed indigenous village "pathshalas" in Bengal. In those Provinces primary schools have been created and developed by Government on the departmental system; whilst Bengal, Madras and Assam have all along operated through the agency of grants-in-aid made to existing indigenous schools. The privately managed schools of Bengal represent nearly one-half of the total number of boys' primary schools in the whole of India. Their main feature is their extraordinary cheapness, the cost per pupil being Rs. 2-7 a year, which is the lowest figure returned by any Province; Rs. 6-4 being, for example, the cost per pupil in Bombay. There is a much greater demand for secondary education in Bengal than in the Central Provinces; and a larger proportion of boys reading in primary schools in this Province aim at carrying their education beyond the primary stage. The existing provision for primary education in Bengal, however, barely touches the needs of the vast agricultural population, neither the courses nor the hours of instruction being suited to their requirements. It is hoped that, if the courses are simplified and shortened, there will be a large accession of scholars of this class.

The Committee quote the following passage which occurs in paragraph 21 of the Resolution on Indian Educational Policy, of the 11th March 1904:—"The aim of rural schools should be, not to impart definite agricultural teaching, but to give to the children a preliminary training which will make them intelligent cultivators, will train them to be observers, thinkers and experimenters in however humble a manner, and will protect them in their business transactions with the landlords to whom they pay rent and the grain-dealers to whom they dispose of their crops. The reading books prescribed should be written in simple language, not in unfamiliar literary style, and should deal with topics associated with rural life. The grammar taught should be elementary and only native systems of arithmetic should be used. The village map should be thoroughly understood; and a most useful course of instruction may be given in the accounts papers, enabling every boy before leaving school to master the intricacies of the village accounts and to understand the demands that may be made upon the cultivator. The Government of India regard it as a matter of the greatest importance to provide a simple, suitable and useful style of school for the agriculturist, and to foster the demand for it among the population." With regard to these remarks, the Committee find that the principal points in respect of which the rural schools in Bengal are at present deficient are—

- (1) the courses of instruction are too long, too advanced and too diversified; and
- (2) the prescribed text-books are not written in simple language commonly used by the people.

As regards the measures which can, in their opinion, be taken in this Province in order to simplify the courses of instruction in these schools, the Committee observe that there would be very great difficulty in combining half-time with whole-time instruction in the same schools according to the system followed in the Central Provinces.

It is proposed, therefore, that in purely agricultural tracts the existing lower primary schools should be converted into schools primarily for the sons of agriculturists, with short courses of instruction specially suited to the needs of that class. No change will be made in respect of the courses of instruction in the lower primary classes of upper primary, middle and other high schools, or in lower primary schools in towns or other places, where agriculturists do not predominate, or where there is a large or considerable number of educated people who are not likely to be satisfied with the proposed short courses for schools for the sons of agriculturists. While much will thus be done for the purely agricultural classes for whom the present courses of instruction and hours

are too long and too diversified, it is proposed to provide considerable facilities for the conversion of existing lower primary schools into upper primary schools wherever the demand for a higher class of primary education appears to be established. It is hoped that while in this way the agricultural classes in purely rural areas will in future secure a system of education which is suited to them, and the number of scholars from such classes will be largely increased, further facilities for more advanced learning will be made available for the classes who wish that their sons should proceed beyond the lower primary stage.

The fixing of the exact hours during which the classes in the proposed rural primary schools should be held will be arranged according to the convenience of the villagers and the seasons of the year. The usual hours kept in primary schools in Bengal are from 8 to 9 in the morning and again from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

The Committee are of opinion that there should be only one Infant Class in the proposed rural primary schools. No minimum age should be prescribed; but a child who is over 7 years of age, coming to school for the first time, should be placed in Class I, instead of in the Infant Class. Above the Infant Class there should be only three classes, through each of which it should ordinarily take a pupil one year to pass. It is proposed that the curricula for the Infant Class and the three classes above the Infant Class should be on the following lines:—

## A.—Curriculum for the Infant Class.

I. To form with any kind of seed, and afterwards to copy in sand or on the ground—

- (a) numbers up to 100 and the multiplication tables up to 10 into 10;
- (b) the letters of the alphabet and simple words;
- (c) simple geometrical shapes; and
- (d) simple examples of addition and subtraction.

## II. To recognize—

- (a) simple forms shown by means of models made of wood, etc.;
- (b) colours shown by means of flowers, etc.;
- (c) familiar objects, taught from the actual objects or from pictures of them;
- (d) familiar animals; and
- (e) familiar flowers, plants, etc.

## III. To comprehend and remember simple stories.

## IV. To sing nursery rhymes and simple household songs.

## V. Infant drill, exercises and games.

## VI. Children's easy occupations, such as seed-planting in its various applications (in addition to those mentioned in clause I above) and stick-laying. Kindergarten gifts may be used where such are used by the school authorities.

It has been stated that the prescribed text books at present in use in Lower Primary Schools in this Province are not written in simple language commonly used by the people. They are, for the most part, written in more or less Sanskritised language, with not a few scientific terms which are not understood by the villagers. The Committee recommend that a special Committee of expert officers should be formed to prepare model text books for the proposed schools for the sons of agriculturists; and that in preparing these text books the Committee in question should examine carefully the primers used in Bombay, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and elsewhere. The text books will in the first place be prepared in English. When they have been approved by Government, suitable persons will be selected by the Director of Public Instruction, in consultation with Commissioners of Divisions and Inspectors of Schools, for the purpose of translating them into the local vernaculars. The translations made by them will be approved by the Director after reference to such experts as he may deem it necessary to consult.

The Committee consider it to be a matter of great importance that the translations from the model English text-books should be prepared in a sufficient number of local vernaculars. For instance, in Bihar the translations should, they consider, be made in at least three dialects, viz., Tirhutia, Bhojpuri and Magadhi or Maithali; while in Bengal they should be translated into Northern, Eastern and Central and Western Bengali at least.

It has been stated that considerable facilities will be provided for the conversion of existing lower primary schools into upper primary schools wherever the demand for a higher class of education appears to be established. When a lower primary school is converted into an upper primary one, an additional teacher has to be appointed; and this strengthening of the staff necessarily involves additional expense. The Committee propose that the option of converting a lower primary school into an upper primary one should be allowed whenever the local residents are willing to incur their share of the necessary additional expense. When a lower primary school is thus converted into an upper primary one the newly formed upper primary school will be allowed an increased grant from public funds according to the existing rules for grants-in-aid. The cost of lower primary teacher is about Rs. 6, whereas the cost of an upper primary teacher is about Rs. 15 a month. Of the Rs. 6 paid to a lower primary teacher Government pays Rs. 2 and the residents Rs. 4; while of the Rs. 15 paid to an upper primary teacher, the residents pay Rs. 9 and the Government pays Rs. 6. The increased cost to Government will therefore be Rs. 4 a month, or Rs. 50 a year, roughly, for each school so converted. It is hoped that within five years the existing number of upper primary schools (5,000) will be at least doubled. The additional expenditure which will therefore devolve upon Government at the end of that period will be Rs. 2,50,000 a year.

The next matter discussed by the Committee was whether the courses prescribed for guru training schools require modification in view of the proposals which they have made in regard to rural primary schools. Just as it is proposed to distinguish between the courses for primary schools for agriculturists and those required for urban areas and places in which agriculturists do not predominate or in which there are a large number of educated people, so it is necessary, in the opinion of the Committee, to make a corresponding distinction in respect of the training of the persons destined to teach those who will adopt agriculture as their means of subsistence.

In the first place the Committee consider that the training of teachers for these elementary schools should not, for the present at any rate, occupy more than one year. The scheme of studies in guru training schools as now sanctioned contemplates a training for a period of two years. The Committee consider that if the curricula set forth above are adopted in respect of rural schools, a course of training for one year will for some time

to come suffice for the teachers of these schools, provided that a thoroughly efficient teaching staff is appointed.

The scheme of studies which the Committee recommend for the training of teachers in rural schools is as follows:—

## (General Knowledge.)

1. Elementary Bengali, Hindi, Urdu or Oriya literature; 2. Grammar and composition; 3. Historical and Geographical Readers; 4. Arithmetic; 5. Writing; 6. Practical object-lessons for infant classes; 7. Agricultural Reader; 8. Drawing (free-hand and geometrical); 9. Practical geometry and mensuration; 10. Manual training; 11. School drill; 12. District maps, and, where there has been a cadastral survey, village maps; 13. Where there has been a cadastral survey, khatians and khasras and the village note; 14. Samples of zamindari accounts, zamindari receipts, and pattahs and kabulyats; 15. Letter-writing and deeds; 16. School gardening.

## (Art of Teaching.)

17. Junior Teachers' Manual (practical portion); 18. Practical teaching of infant stages, with special reference to practical object-lessons.

The above scheme of studies generally follows that in force at the present time for the training of teachers in lower primary schools; but certain modifications have been made with the object of simplifying the course and a new subject has been added, viz., "The Agricultural Reader." The preparation of this text-book will be entrusted to the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. It will be in three parts, the first part being adapted for teachers in rural primary schools, the second for teachers in ordinary lower primary, upper primary and middle schools and the third for first grade training schools. This book will be translated into the principal vernaculars in their literary form.

The Committee consider it imperative that additional training schools for teachers in rural primary schools should be established without delay, and that the teaching staff to be employed in the training schools should be thoroughly efficient.

It is proposed to open special training schools for the teachers of rural primary schools; and it is considered necessary to open as soon as practicable 70 such schools, each capable of turning out 40 teachers a year. The headmaster in charge of each such school will be a person who has undergone a three years' course at an agricultural college, and his salary will be Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. The second master will be a person who has been trained in a first grade training school, and his salary will be Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 25. The cost of each such school will be approximately Rs. 3,960 a year in respect of recurring expenditure and Rs. 1,450 in respect of initial expenditure. The total recurring expenditure will, therefore, be Rs. 2,77,200, and the total initial expenditure will be Rs. 1,01,600. Even at this rate it will take nearly sixteen years to provide Bengal with trained teachers for all the rural primary schools.

The Committee consider that the only change required in respect of the prescribed course of studies for first grade training schools, is that the third part of the proposed Agricultural Reader should be prescribed in addition to the existing course. These schools will supply junior masters for the training schools for teachers in rural primary schools; and it is desirable, therefore, that a certain amount of agricultural knowledge should be imparted at them.

At the same time as the action is taken in respect of training schools for teachers in rural primary schools, the existing guru training schools, which will continue to supply teachers for primary schools in non-rural areas, will be reorganised. At present there are about 135 such schools.

The Committee consider that gardens should be attached to all first grade training schools, and, wherever practicable, to guru training schools. They observe that the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture have already been addressed by Government as regards the question of attaching gardens to the first-grade class of training schools.

The total cost of the scheme recommended by the Committee is approximately as follows:—

- (1) For the conversion of lower primary into upper primary schools (paragraph 12 of this Resolution)—Rs. 50,000 a year rising to Rs. 2,50,000, or say 2,50,000
- (2) For the establishment of guru training schools (paragraph 17 of the Resolution) with an initial expenditure of 1,01,600
- (3) For the preparation of text-books (paragraphs 10, 11 and 16) say 10,000

The recurring expenditure will, therefore, be Rs. 3,27,200, rising in five years to Rs. 5,27,200, while the non-recurring charges will amount to Rs. 1,11,600.

The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to consult the public before taking action on the proposals of the Committee. He requests therefore that any person who may desire to do so will submit to Government on or before the 15th March 1905 any criticisms which he may have to make in regard to the scheme. It is proposed that the scheme should be introduced with effect from the 1st January 1906.

An increased reserve of 25 per cent. of the aggregate number of officers for the Executive Branch of the Royal Indian Marine has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. An addition of 5 officers to the establishment is involved and two of these will be commanders, and three sub-lieutenants. The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a "Finger-Print Bureau" in connection with the Central Criminal Intelligence Department, Simla. The object of this Bureau will be to maintain a record of the finger-prints of criminals, whose operation extend beyond the limits of a single Province, so that on the arrest of an unknown person, who is not a native of the Province, information about him can be readily obtained from a reference to one central office instead of, as at present, by reference to a number of separate Bureaux.

## THRICE WED BEFORE 16.

Paris, Sunday, Jan. 15.

To be married for the third time before attaining the age of sixteen is an experience given to few women. Yet that is what has happened to Mlle. Odette de Varenville, now the Comtesse de Morlaix. It should be added that the three marriages took place with the same husband.

The young lady is the daughter of the Comtesse de Varenville, and inherited an income of £600 a year. When she was only thirteen her mother, in order to safeguard her daughter's fortune from "envoyés" relatives, permitted Odette to contract a marriage with a young man of twenty-two, described as Comte Camille Brant de Morlaix, explorer, journalist, and member of the Geographical Society, with a habitation at Lucerne, villas at Nice and Trouville, and addresses in New York and Vienna.

The young couple were married at "St. Paul's Church, London" (so it was stated yesterday in court) on April 22, 1902, but as this ceremony did not completely satisfy her family, Odette and her husband were remarried two months later at Dover. But as the provisions of French law had not been complied with, a third marriage in France was considered essential.

Although twice married, the young wife had not yet reached the age of fifteen, so in order to satisfy the authorities a medical certificate was procured declaring that the Comtesse was in a delicate condition.

## THE THIRD WEDDING.

A special presidential decree was then obtained, and on July 26, 1902, the young lady was married once more at Orleans before the local mayor. The witnesses to the marriage included two Knights of the Legion of Honour, an officer of the Academy, and Baron St. Georges Armstrong, ex-deputy, diplomatist, and officer of the Legion of Honour.

But now the Comtesse de Varenville asks the court to declare the marriage of her daughter null and void, alleging that the presidential decree was obtained by fraudulent means, that the Mayor of Orleans was incompetent to marry a couple domiciled in Paris, and that the bans were not regularly published.

Counsel for the defence, however, contends that the union is perfectly valid, and he opposes the nullification on the ground that the young wife has given birth to a son, whose certificate bears the Christian names of Haniel Willy Madison Jean Brant. The plaintiff's advocate, however, in spite of this imposing row of names, questions the existence of the child.

Judgment was eventually postponed for a fortnight.

## "GREEN NEWS."

## A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

To-day (Feb. 3) at the Bombay Court of Small Causes, his Honour resumed the hearing of the suit in which Messrs. Gordon, Hughes and Company, proprietors of the "Advocate of India," sought to recover from Messrs. John Dickinson and Company, Ltd., paper suppliers, the sum of Rs. 1,718, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the alleged failure of the defendants to supply the plaintiffs with green paper for printing.

Mr. D.B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bomanji Mehta, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Payne, solicitor, for the defendants. Mr. Binning in addressing the Court said that in this case the question rested on the construction of the two letters of the 22nd November, 1902, one written by the plaintiffs, and the other by Messrs. Dickinson and Co. Both the firms were bound by their contract was for 16 bales of paper which could not be supplied.

The plaintiffs' letter of the 22nd case required the defendants to supply 16 bales in the future and 16 bales in the past. The defendants' letter of the 22nd case was increasing. Subsequent to November 22, 1902, defendants had gone on regularly making supplies which were not six bales per month. The supplies were regulated on the consumption. If they really believed that they were only bound to supply 16 bales, would they not have complained that their contract was for only that number? The omission was explained by Mr. Powell alleging that he had not seen the books and that as he did not know he was supplying more than 16 bales. It was argued for the other side that there was a request made to sign a contract for a larger number of bales, but why should the plaintiffs have signed such a contract when they knew that in the existing contract they could ask for supplies equal to the consumption and there was to be a reserve of 16 bales in the godown? The sole cause of the failure to supply was that the shipments had failed. In defendants' letter to their Home firm, written after the contract of November, 1902, they said they would always keep a month's supply in hand, but no mention was made of 16 bales. Mr. Binning further argued that the defendants having supplied in former months was no excuse for their not supplying in November. If they had an emergency stock of 16 bales in hand they would have supplied 16 bales in November and the emergency stock, and there would have been no break. Counsel then argued the question as to the amount of damage.

His Honour said that, as he would have to look into some of the documents put in, he would reserve judgment in the case till Wednesday next—"A. O. I."

—According to a telegram from Chicago, published by the "New York World," General Ben Viljoen has been horsewhipped by Miss May Belfort, an English actress, who declared that after promising to marry her he jilted her.

The annual meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund was held at Government House on Wednesday. H. E. Lady Amthill, the Lady President, was in the chair and there were also present, Mrs. Whitehead the Hon. Sir J. Thomson, K.C. S.I., the Hon. Mr. G. Stokes, O.S.I., Mrs. Benson, Surgeon General Browne, I. M.S., and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Hammick, Mrs. Firth, Colonel Maidland, I.M.S., Mrs. Twigg, Mr. G. Narayanswamy Chetty and Major Moleworth, I.M.S., the Honorary Secretary. Before the business of the meeting was commenced the Lady President stated that H. E. Lord Amthill regretted that he would be unable to attend the meeting. He had hoped to do so, but was engaged with H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

## THE REMARKABLE STORY OF MR. BONAVITA'S LION.

"Can a lion die from a broken heart?" Several of the most noted veterinary surgeons of Paris and Berlin have declared during the past week that Baltimore, once the fiercest and largest lion of the hundred and fifty at the Bostock Hippodrome, Paris, is slowly but most surely passing away from grief, and that it is past human aid. Baltimore, on July 31st last, during a performance at Dreamland, New York's colossal summer resort, savagely attacked his trainer, Captain Jack Bonavita, the man in whose cage he had been ever since his capture in the jungle five years ago.

Two thousand people saw the unequal struggle, in which the wounds inflicted upon the trainer were so terrible that five surgeons in consultation despaired of saving the man's life at all. Baltimore completely lost control of himself and lying across his victim's body had one of Bonavita's hands in his mouth, tearing off the fingers, when a keeper, named McField, pushed an immense bar into the cage and so infuriated the lion, king that he left his victim for a second and attempted to reach McField.

In that second the proprietor, Mr. Frank Bostock, bravely plunged into the arena, and while fighting off the lion by means of shooting blank cartridges into his face, at the same time lifted and carried Bonavita to the door, where willing hands were ready to receive his burden—whether dead or alive none knew.

For many days the poor man lay in the hospital at the point of death. Dr. Edward Lee, the Omaha surgeon, who attended President McKinley after the shooting in the Exposition grounds of Buffalo, was called in consultation, and to the work of the surgeons Bonavita owes his life. That portion of the hand chewed by the infuriated lion was amputated. A month ago the animals were taken from America to Paris by Mr. Bostock, and against the wishes of the doctors, Bonavita, with his arm in a sling came along. Despite his tied-up arm, the troupe of lions have been put into the exhibition arena every morning, and Bonavita has gone in with them and had half an hour's frolic, so that none of the lions might forget him. Of them all Baltimore has appeared thoroughly depressed. He has refused his food, and whenever Bonavita spoke to him or looked in his direction the big lion, which is now wasting away, would slink into a corner as though anxious to express his sorrow and beg forgiveness. Bonavita has tried to stroke the animal's shaggy mane, at which Baltimore turns over on his back and tries to lick Bonavita's good hand.

"Poor old Baltimore!" said Bonavita, the other evening. "I've forgiven him long ago, and as soon as Dr. Lee gets here from home I'm going to have the whole hand taken off, and then Dr. Lee and Dr. Erhard and Brunier, who are caring for me here, are going to provide me with a mechanical hand, by which I shall be able to handle a whip or a revolver as easily as possible."

"I have had many encounters with Baltimore," said Captain Bonavita, "and I never feared him, though when he made the second lunge and got past my bar that night I felt that my life was gone. Just what my feelings were at that time is hard to say. I have had many wild adventures, but that certainly was the most exciting moment of my life."

"What happened when Baltimore came my bar and struck me to the floor passed like a flash. I scarcely can recall the floor of the cage, or the roar of the lion, or the screams of the audience, and the horrified moment, I mistook the audience, which at that moment I mistook for applause."

THE GRIP CAME TIGHTER. Then Baltimore closed his jaws and took a desperate grip of my arm. I felt that if I tried to live I must struggle to conquer the beast, who at that moment was on the point of devouring me.

"I tried to work the bar, which was unwieldy because of its great length. Before that night I always had used a shorter bar, but after the encounter of the week before I thought that I would be safer and could manage Baltimore better with a long one."

"On that night I did something that in all my experience as a lion-tamer I never had done before. I went into the cage without my revolver."

"I owe my life to the attendant. When I had almost given up the struggle for life, and was lying exhausted on the floor, expecting to be devoured at any moment, I saw the long, thin arm of Attendant McField reach through the bars of the cage, and heard him say, 'Here goes to save Captain Jack.' Then came the report of the blank cartridge pistol, which caused Baltimore to loosen his hold on me and let the attendant slip in the bar which separated him from me."

"I remember Mr. Bostock coming into the cage and picking me up—then I lost consciousness. Poor old Baltimore! I have tried to get him to eat, but he won't. So the vets. say he is dying of a broken heart."

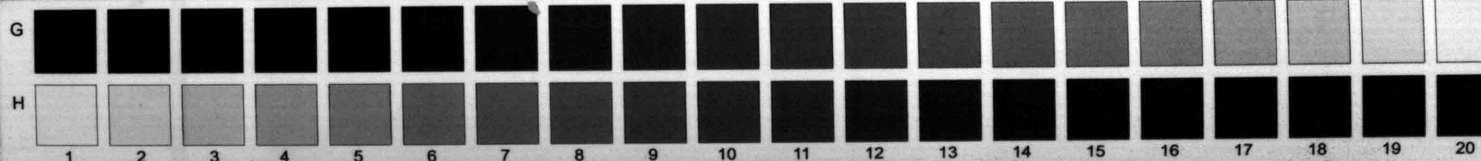
The date of the opening of the new water works at Rangoon by the Lieutenant-Governor has been fixed for the 22nd instant at 4.45 p.m. The ceremony will take place at the Pumping Station on Tamwe Road.

The Collector of Coimbatore reports that there will not be a large failure of crops in the case of those sown early in the year, but the Divisional officers expect a poor output of wet crops which is expected to be better than that of the garden and dry crops. Should the next south-west monsoon completely fail there will be room for anxiety and necessity for State intervention. At present there is probability of distress in the District.

## "No Doctors to Treatment"

"In my distant village home, and the consequences is, that the baneful effects of Malaria have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncared for in my own home."—Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

Price per box ... Re. 1.  
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## THE MAHARAJA OF TIKARI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Gya, Feb. 5.

While you are engaged in noticing the invasion of native Estates by European, place-hunters, would it not be better for you to include in your list the Raj of Tikari 9 annas? Let me assure the reader I bear nothing but good feelings to the young owner of the estate. I write in deep sorrow, for, I am one of his sincere well-wishers, and the public expected many good things from him. In short, my object simply is to show to the young Maharaja that the path he has chosen to spend his valuable life in, is neither profitable to him personally nor to the Indian public.

Maharaj Gopal Saran Narayan Singh has just attained to his majority and been out of the control of the Court of Wards. People entertained very high hopes of him. It was expected that the young Raja, having assumed direct management of his Raj, would open fresh avenues and emoluments for his own people to distinguish himself by public works of utility. But these hopes have been frustrated. Proofs of bad management are already to the front. While during the continuance of the Court of Wards, there was no saving, there was no debt; but since the Court of Wards made over the possession of the Raj to its owner, indebtedness has been in progress. Money is being borrowed and spent wantonly. A horse has been purchased at Rs. 5,000! Then in the Calcutta races of Christmas last, it is said, a good deal was lost by the Rajah. There are other items of unnecessarily luxurious and useless expenditure too numerous to be detailed here.

Then look to the internal management of the Raj. During the period of the Court of Wards there was only one European Manager, but now there is a European Private Secretary and a European master of stable also! The Maharaja has been persuaded to execute a power of attorney in favour of Mr. Keith, his Manager, giving him all powers in the Raj, thereby rendering himself practically a mere non-entity. He has been further persuaded to execute and register two agreements, one in favour of his Manager, and the other in favour of Mr. Christian, his Private Secretary. The terms of the agreements are, to say the least, preposterous. The first document provides that the manager shall get Rs. 1,000 as pay besides Rs. 85 for household establishment per month for 7 years of service, after which he can retire on a pension of Rs. 500 per month for his life; and if he dies leaving his widow, she shall get Rs. 250 per month for her life. If during the 7 years of his service he is dismissed he shall be entitled to a damage of Rs. 90,000, and a very big village of the Raj has been mortgaged him!

Similarly, the Private Secretary will draw Rs. 400 per month for 5 years, after which he can retire on a pension of Rs. 200 per month for life. If he leaves a widow, she will get Rs. 100 for life. If he is removed from his post within the period of his compulsory service, he shall be also entitled to be compensated in the sum of Rs. 10,000. A very valuable bungalow at present occupied by the District Judge is mortgaged to him!

Is any argument required to show the monstrous nature of the contract? One cannot blame the Maharaja as his deas are perfectly Amiable and he has unimpaired a liking for the Europeans; for, he is one of those who was nurtured and educated in the lap of the Europeans from his infancy. But there is a limit to everything. If he has taken a fancy for the Europeans, where are his own countrymen to go? He has the Raj very able and trusted servants who have served his ancestors to their very best, and whose hearts had ever been anxious and eagerly waiting for the dawning of the day when the Maharaja would become a king; but, it seems, the evil star of the country is in the ascendant, and all their hopes have been dashed to the ground.

But to revert to the documents, noted above. The Maharaja has executed and admitted the registration of the agreements with his eyes wide open. The question now is, did he realise in his mind the gravity of the situation? The Raj has just emerged out of the darkness, and it is natural to suppose, his reasoning faculties and his power of understanding have not yet been sufficiently matured to enable him to weigh the bearings of a contract entered into by him. The draft of the document shows, that it is only one-sided, and that the author of that valuable document, whoever he may be, had the interest of the European servants of the Raj at heart, and did not consider the embarrassing position of the young Maharaja in which his terms would place him. Mr. Howard, Barrister-at-law, Gya, is the retained legal adviser of the father of the young Maharaja. It appears, the drafts of these precious documents were not shown to him on behalf of the Raj, for, he would not have allowed the terms of the agreement to stand as they are even though that might have clashed with the interests of two Europeans. Mr. Keith, the Manager of the Raj, was previously the tutor and guardian of the Maharaja. Mr. Christian, the Private Secretary, who is now admitted in the Raj as such, was, for some time, a circle officer of that Raj, under the Court of Wards, and I do not know how his connections had ceased in that capacity. However, if the question of claiming compensation at all comes up before a Court of Justice, the new amended Contract Act will shift the onus on the claimants to prove the bona fides, that the Maharaja fully understood the import of the agreement, and that it was free from undue influence, etc. etc. Even if it be taken for granted that the beneficiaries come out of the various intricate phases of the law successfully, the question would still be whether they would be in equity and justice entitled to the exorbitant amount of compensation named in the documents. The sums would very well rank with remote damages and perhaps not recoverable.

The above reminds me of a story of a certain General of an army instituting a suit for damages against a blacksmith valuing his claim at the price of a kingdom! The plaintiff set forth the facts of the case that for want of a nail the shoe of the horse was lost, and

for want of the shoe, the horse was lost; and for want of a pider, the cattle was lost; and for want of a battle, the kingdom was lost, which, or rather its equivalent in money, was claimed from the blacksmith!

By the bye, why such short terms of service, free concessions and exorbitant compensations have been provided for them are questions which baffle ordinary intelligence to solve. There are a host of other servants of the Raj—the Assistant Manager, the Circle officers, the Raj pleader and mukhtar and other ministerial officers who are all of them old servants, and have been giving the estate since the time of the Court of Wards. Is the Maharaja going to provide for them, their widows and children in the manner he has done to his European servants? Surely they have a greater claim upon him for similar favours, as they are the Maharaja's countrymen. But alas! they are "natives" and do not deserve any consideration. Mr. Dowling the keeper of the stable is yet another European who ought to be equally provided for, as his pay has been fixed at Rs. 100 per month.

## BARMAN AND DOCTOR.

## DRINKING BOUTS AND LOVE MAKING.

The romance began on one of the steamers that run from Holyhead to Dublin; it was continued through the post and at various refreshment bars; it ended in the Dublin Law Courts on Saturday, when Dr. William Harrop Parry, of Llanrwst, North Wales, was ordered to pay £300 damages to Miss Frances Hanrahan, a barmaid, for breach of promise of marriage.

Dr. Parry is a married man. He introduced himself to Miss Hanrahan on the Holyhead boat, and subsequently visited her every Monday and Friday in Dublin.

The promise to marry was she told the court—in one of his numerous letters, but she had not got the letter. She had destroyed it, as she had no idea he was a married man, and never dreamt "it would come to this. He brought her six rings to Limerick Junction, to which place she was transferred from Kingsbridge Railway Station.

Mrs. Hanrahan, the mother of the plaintiff, said that in May Mrs. Parry called on her. Mrs. Parry had a black eye. The witness spoke to the defendant in the presence of his wife, and he, after a time, admitted that he had given a promise of marriage to the plaintiff, although he was already married. Mrs. Parry called her husband a villain, and said, "I knew this was the way it would be."

Dr. William H. Parry, the defendant, was then called. He spoke in an excited and rambling manner, and ultimately the Lord Chief Justice remarked that it was no use examining him. He was then told to leave the box.

Then Mrs. Adelaide Parry, the wife of the defendant, told her story. She said that her husband held some good posts at Llanrwst. He was medical officer to the workhouse, and he held appointments to mines and quarries and several clubs. He had lost practically everything owing to drink. He was in the habit of going away on drinking bouts and taking with him her jewellery.

## JUDGE AND BARMAIDS.

She proposed to go over to Dublin, but when they got to Holyhead the doctor was so drunk that they could not get any further. They subsequently went over together, and it was on that occasion that they met Miss Hanrahan and her mother. She did not hear her husband say to Mrs. Hanrahan that he admitted that he had proposed to her daughter. She had to put her husband to bed that afternoon, he was so drunk.

Mrs. Parry added that she wept when Miss Hanrahan at the hotel who had charged the doctor and the latter read letters to her, but she would not give evidence in charging the doctor.

In charging the doctor, Justice gave a brief object of barmaids. Barmaids, ladies of good appearance, and politeness. A barmaid in a particular manner was perhaps considered a compliment of an efficient barmaid. Barmaid managers did not like to have a girl who was a face like a vinegar cruet. (Laughter.) That would precipitate gentlemen clients in retiring from the bar.

His lordship expressed a little mild surprise that the plaintiff took to such a man as the defendant at all, but there was no accounting for tastes.

## A GENERAL NATURALIST IN MYSORE.

Herr Oscar Kauffmann, the German naturalist and the guest of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, who, under the skilful management of Mr. C. Theobald, had a very successful "shikar" trip in the Mysore forests, returned to Mysore on Monday last, the 23rd ultimo, after a long shoot of a month and a half. He would have had another week of it, but unfortunately he got an attack of dysentery which necessitated his immediate return to Mysore, to his great disappointment, as a tiger had just begun to kill the basted tied up for it, and he had every chance of bagging it. Taking into consideration the time of year, when the grass is still standing and in places four to five feet and more in height, and the recent epidemic amongst the game, Herr Kauffmann has made almost a record bag, consisting of three bull bison (the last was a solitary one, almost jet black and stood six feet at the shoulders, horns 36 inches, girth at base 20 inches, expanse 38 inches), two rogue elephants, one tiger, two sambar, several chital, four horns antelope, wild boars, kakurs, wild dogs, crocodiles, and other small animals, besides a live python 15 feet in length, which has been sent to Germany. The shikar trophies were cured and packed in six huge packing cases by Theobald Brothers, taxidermists, of Mysore, and forwarded by the Mail on Sunday last, the 29th ultimo, to Herr Kauffmann left Bangalore for Madras last Tuesday, the 31st ultimo, "en route" to Calcutta. Thence he proceeds to the Central Provinces on another shooting expedition.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.  
ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

The fault of giving children medicine containing injurious substances, is sometimes more disastrous than the disease from which they may be suffering. Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take, as it contains nothing harmful. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

## ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

The efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. Parker Triplett, of Griggsville, Virginia, U. S. A., says that Chamberlain's Pain Balm gave him permanent relief from rheumatism in the back when everything else failed, and he would not be without it. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Rs.

## THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

## THE CLOSING CEREMONY.

The Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, which was formally opened by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington on the 10th December last in the presence of an immense gathering of ladies and gentlemen, representing every class and community in the city, will be officially closed this afternoon (Feb. 7) at 5 p.m., by the Hon'ble Sir James Monteth, K.C.I.E., with a fitting ceremony.

The brilliant success which has attended the efforts of the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackeray, Khan Bahadur M.C. Murzban, C.I.E., and the members of the Exhibition Committee in organising one of the largest and most costly undertakings of the kind ever attempted in India will long be remembered by all those who have availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Exhibition during the two months it has been open to the public. The various exhibits, the practical demonstrations of European arts and industries, side by side with native arts and crafts, have been an education in themselves, and, no doubt, will result in giving a great impetus to the industrial arts and manufactures of this country.

From a financial point of view also, this magnificent show, in which were combined learning and pleasure, has proved a total success, the income having covered all the expenditure and left a handsome balance to the good.

From the number of applications that have been received by the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee for admission cards at the to-day's ceremony, it can safely be said that the gathering this evening will prove as imposing and representative as the opening ceremony.

Sir James Monteth will arrive at the Exhibition at 4.45 p.m., and will be received by the Executive Committee at the entrance gate. The proceedings will commence at 5 p.m., when the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas will read a report, announce the awards of the Judges request the Chairman to distribute the award and declare the Exhibition closed.

Sir James, after distributing the awards, will address the gathering. Sir Jamsheji Jijibhai, Bart. will propose a vote of thanks to the chairman, which will be seconded by the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

The Exhibition will be open from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m., for ladies and gentlemen, and all the side shows and amusements will be open free to the guests.—"Advocate of India, Feb. 7.

## WILD BEASTS IN MYSORE.

## PANTHERS NEAR THE CAPITAL.

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—"Panthers, savage and cunning brutes, are becoming numerous and dangerous in the Mysore District. A few days ago, at Sivasamudram Power Station, a native fired at and wounded a panther through a hole made in the wall of his hut. The next day several men went after the wounded beast, and, being ignorant of the danger of following up a wounded panther, three of them (two natives and a Eurasian) were attacked and injured. One native in particular was severely mauled, and the doctor had no hopes of his recovery. The poor fellow was quite delirious and may have succumbed ere this; the other two men run the risk of blood poisoning. I am glad to say that this panther was finally shot by Mr. Hobble, who, with several beaters armed with empty keosne guns and other weapons, succeeded in driving it out of the forest."

The Mysore Government have fixed the rewards for the destruction of tiger and panthers, but the actual amount paid to claimants varies considerably, being left to the will and pleasure of the Deputy Commissioners of District; but seldom or ever, as the full rewards paid as in the Madras Presidency. Another thing I notice is that the skins of the animals are not sold by auction, thereby giving the public of buying a few of them, but they are snapped up by the Government officials at the low rate fixed by Government.

The present Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was the first to order the sale of the skins by auction, the other day; this is as it should be in every District.

Good land is still to be had for nothing by the man who will cultivate it in Upper Burma. The last Land Revenue Administration Report for that province quotes with approbation a statement by Mr. Todd-Naylor that the "Government are glad for a man to enter upon waste land and clear it, and that so long as no other person interferes with him the authorities will not, and he will be assessed only on his cropped area." The Report further repudiates a tendency which is complained of by the Commissioner of Meiktila to treat the man who enters upon waste land and clears it without the written permission or some revenue officer, as a "criminal," and suggests that there would be fewer cases in the courts if the attitude of the Government in this connection were more widely known.

## TRAVELLERS FIND CHAMBERLAIN'S

## COUGH REMEDY EVERYWHERE.

Mr. C. W. Eckerman, manager of the Smith-Premier Typewriter Co. at Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A., who is a staunch friend of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I have taken particular notice that this remedy seems to be carried by drug stores in all parts of the country, which is quite an item when one is travelling. It gives me pleasure to say that I have used it for years and have always found it highly satisfactory, effecting a cure in a shorter time than any other medicine." For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers

## DEATH IN THE TANJORE POLICE STATION.

The following is a brief report of the oral evidence given at the enquiry that is being conducted by Mr. A. R. Banerjee, I.C.S., District Magistrate Tanjore, in connection with the death, under alleged suspicious circumstances, of a prisoner at the Tanjore Police Station:

Anjalai stated that she did not know the deceased and that she never complained of her cattle being stolen by him.

Narayana Padayachi (last witness' neighbour) stated that, on the morning following deceased's arrest his (witness') wife told him that deceased was beaten by Police constables and taken to the station. When the incident took place, he was absent from home.

Athimall Pillai (living in the same street) deposed that deceased sought protection in witness' house, as he was beaten and pursued by the Police. Witness deposed to having been an eye-witness to the beating and to deceased being dragged towards the station. He did not know what took place in Anjalai's house before deceased came to witness' house. Deceased used to collect cattle "kaval" fees. There was some misunderstanding between deceased and the woman Anjalai, about two or three years ago, owing to the loss of a cow.

Ramasami, a garden cooly, deposed to having heard from his wife about the deceased having been beaten.

Vythilingam (another resident of the same street) gave evidence as to his having heard of the beating from the inmates of his house.

Lakshmi, wife of witness Ramasami, deposed to Anjalai and deceased coming to Vythilingam and demanding blackmail. Deceased also attempted to levy blackmail from a woman, Unnamalai, in the neighbourhood. Unnamalai went out to fetch money to pay deceased, but meanwhile he was invited Anjalai to meals in her house. After an hour, deceased came out of her house crying for help against a beating that was being administered by the Police. The Police handled him roughly and dragged him along the road. The Police were not in uniform at the time, but witness heard from the people about that the persons who beat deceased were Policemen. Deceased did not appear to have been drunk at the time.

Subbammal, a neighbour, deposed to having heard about the beating of the deceased. Her son deposed to having seen the beating.

A number of other witnesses were then examined, and among them Saminathan, a bandy-driver, who deposed to having seen three Policemen and a toddy drawer beating deceased, who was not drunk at the time.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hakim, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore, was then examined.

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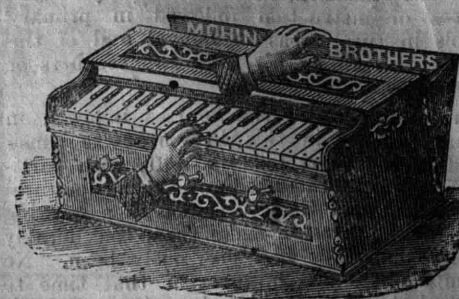
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